The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 1.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Important Happenings in the City and Vicinity.

An Index of Everything of a Local Interest That is Worth Noting.

Record of the Numerous Marriages and Deaths — It is a Condensed Diary of Unpublished Events For the Past Year.

JANUARY.
Happenings.

1, Henry Rogers elected cashier of Union National bank; fifth annual convention of Y. P. C. U; grand ball at Hotel Racine to bachelors and belles; Geo. H. Hopper takes charge of Hotel Racine. 3, Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle reaches his 80th birthday; Good Shepherd church dedicated. 7, Call to Justice J. B. Winslow for associate justice of the supreme court. 9, Henson & Co assign; Judge Fish orders the district attorney to commence action against the bondsmen of James McLaren. 13, Ex-Gov. Waite speaks on populism. 18, Malicious arrest of Rev. Chas. Percival; 19, Racine defeats Oshkosh at whist. 20, Dr. Carlos Martyn of Chicago, speaks for good citizenship. 21, Steamer Coral lost. 24, Chas. Brewer appointed deputy oil inspector. 26, The worst blizzard of the winter. 28, Fire at Racine Boat Co; Racine defeat Waukesha at whist; Jackson I. Case's trotters sold at Chicago. 29, Reform meeting at the opera house. 31, Water Co. sues the city; Civic Federation organized.

Marriages.

1, Miss Gertie Secor and Eric Peterson; 6, Miss A. Rasmussen and Andrew Matson. 8, Miss Annie Sherman and Peter Lut. 20, H. J. Moe and Miss Minnie Matson at Kenosha.

Deaths.

1, Myrtle Rork, Katie Kark, Andrew Bezucha. 2, W. John Adams, J. S. Ketchum. 3, Mrs. Charles Steffen, Wm. Baumgardt. 4, Mrs. Mary Z. Soens. 7, Mrs. John Dalke, Miss Edith Piper at Cleveland, O. 8, Mrs. Andrew Johnson suicides. 10, Lucas D. Bacon, Caledonia. 11, John Boyd at Milwaukee. 13, Annie Lichter at Granville, Milwaukee county. 16, Adam F. Eifler. 17, John McBeth at Union Grove; Miss Susan Biers in Caledonia. 18, Mrs. Robert Mohn. 20, Hans Peterson, Mrs. Schumaucher at Kalamazoo; Mrs. John Mack. 25, Mrs. Geo. P. Trautwein at Milwaukee; Jacob H. Rohr at Burlington; Mrs. Julia Lynn at Englewood; Miss Emma Dunn of Caledonia. 28, Wm. Ibing at Houston, Texas. 30, Mrs. D. D. Hurlbut Nichols. 31, Mrs. Julia Junk.

FEBRUARY.
Happenings.

7, Celebration of Bobby Burns birthday by the Caledonian society. 9, Oshkosh again beaten by Racine in whist. 11, Farmers' institutute at Union Grove. 15, Large fire at Burlington. 16, General Coxey speaks. 19, Fortieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Marchor; forty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. H. Travis. 24, Rev. Father McFarland's farewell sermon. 25, Firemen's Relief association mask ball. 26, Reception to Rev. D. B. Cheney. 27, Jas. Shaw assigns. 28, Kearney & Co. millinery destroyed by fire.

Marriages.

11, Miss Mary Manderneck and Peter Pfeiffer. 91, Miss Annie Bronson and J. B. Johnson. 21, Miss Bertha Martins and Carl Klinger.

Deaths.

9, Miss Clara A. Piko. 11, Mrs. Mary Ann Allen, John Wood of Rochester; Bernard Efting of Burlington. 12, J. W. Thomas of Caledonia. 17, John Beix of Kenosha county. 18, Asa Finch, Peter Hefner. 20, John J. Evans. 21, Owen L Owens. 25, Mrs. Catherine V. Gifford. 26, Mildred M. Gillen. 28, Mrs. Melissa M. Throup at Milwaukee.

MARCH.
Happenings.

1, St. David's day celebration. 4, Annual spring meeting of the Lake Michigan yachting association. 2, Diamond wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Schilg. 7, Populists nominate ward officers 8, Barbers shave prices. 9, Steamer E. A. Shores on Racine reef; Populists nominate a city ticket 17, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Ritter celebrate their golden wedding. 18, Republicans nominate ward officers 19, Democrats nominate ward officers 20, Republican nominate city officers 22, Prohibitionists nominate city officers. 25, Electric Street car held up; Otto Piper fatally injured in a runaway.

Marriages.

5, Nels Nelson and Miss Nelsina Henrickson. 11, Thomas Olson and Miss Emma Anclam.

Deaths.

3, Mrs. David W. Emerson in California; Mrs. Anna Peterson. 4, Mrs. Karen M. Johnson; Thos. Olson. 6, O. R. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Keno, Mrs. Mary Johnston, Mrs. Laura R. Pugh. 5, Mrs. Caroline J. Frank at Kenosha; Mrs. Margaret D. Wright, Charles A. Arnold. 11, Mrs. Matthew Turner at Chicago. 12, Mrs. Karen Peterson of Raymond. 13, Mrs. Catherine Paul, Chris. O. Hanson. 14, Mrs. R. Mizner of Caledonia. 15, Mrs. S. Mossler, Jacob Rachen, Sr. 16, Christian Brown. 17, abel L. Le Grant. 18, Samuel Stindle, Mrs. Mary Ceidel. John Kurten at Kansas City. 20, James Peterson. 21, James Flannigan. 23, Frank Madera, Mrs. Lawrence Hansen. 24, James Welch. 29, John W. Carey at Chicago. 31, William Payne at Yorkville.

APRIL.
Happenings.

2, Republican ticket sweeps the city; Justice Winslow elected. 8, Ald. R. Hanson's original cemetery ordinance killed in the council. 13, Clarence Snyder appointed on State board of control. 13, Frederick Riechert gets judgment against the city. 15, Alderman Kammerers' salary motion voted down; Hansen's amended cemetery ordinance adopted. 16, J. W. Johnson appointed chief of police; Milwaukee Presbytery meets at Presbyterian church. 20, Racine whist team defeats Milwaukee. 30, E. D. Wright transferred to Kansas City division of St. Paul railway.

Marriages.

2, Miss Jessie Dorchester and Adolphus Miller. 3, Annie D. Nelson and Albert C. Michelson. 7, Miss Della Paradis and Peter Eskelund. 23, Miss Flora Buchan and Dr. Judson Packard. 24, Miss Emily Huhn and Otto Langler; Roy I. Phelps and Miss Althea Puffer; Miss Ida M. Jones and Harry S. Cooper; Herbert S. Blake and Miss Maude Mitchell at Menominee; Miss Nettie Fahey and Henry Rattan; Miss Gussie M. Anderson and W. W. Hunter at North Cape.

Deaths.

1, Mrs. Belle Dunn, Mrs. Phoebe Spinning; 2, John Polak at Caledonia Center. 3, Thomas Leahy, John Thomas. 4, Dr. J. H. Bower and Mrs. Jacob Prash at Burlington. 5, Jacob Price, Carl Evenson, Frank Doonan, Julius Hanson, John R. Lavey of Bristol. 7, Mrs. Mary B. Conroe, Theodore Schmidt. 8, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans at Two Rivers. 9, Mrs. Ellen A. Linds. 12, Mrs. V. Bohn. 13, James Jensen. 14, F. B. Norton in California. 15, Frederick F. Jensen. 17, Mrs. Mary Christenson. 23, Dr. Fred Thomas at Ives Grove. 27, Mrs. Henry Sanford at Manitowoc, Mrs. Catherine Dalon. 30, Charles Eckert.

MAY.
Happenings.

1, Racine plumbers strike. 2, James Gillis, a painter, injured by a fall. 4, Racine whist team beaten by Milwaukee. 7, Annual meeting of the Business Men's association; Racine Water compny wins its suit against the city; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Evans celebrate golden wedding. 11, New police force named. 13, Schooner Kate Kelley foundered off North Point and six lives lost. 14, Newly elected city officers take hold; 20th anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. celebrated. 18, Dania society celebrates its 20th anniversary. 23, Racine gets the next G. A. R. encampment. 27, Body of Louis Christopherson found in the lake.

Marriages.

1, Miss Christina Thielen and Christian Reichert, Miss Mary Miller and Charles Hartweg. 2, Miss Minnie Olson and Henry Buege. 9, Miss Kittie Reichert and Joseph Blessinger; Miss Mary Johnson and Robert E. Snell; Miss Clara R. Baumann and Harold P. Whittaker. 15, Miss Gertrude Schweitzer and Frank Becker. 21, Miss Theressa Rausch and George E. Mangold. 22, Miss Bertha Steinold and Jacob Vutsch. 23, Miss Jane A. Jones and Hugh Edwards. 29, Miss Lizzie Williams and Henry Houch.

Deaths.

1, Mrs. Lydia De Reimer at Raymond. 3, Miss Julia Bunch at Fort Scott, Kans. 5, Harry Hogan suicides; James Kelley at Chicago; John N. Young at Chicago; Charles Rapps. 6, John B. Schwalger. 8, Mrs. Rasalla Scherman; Miss Maud E. Hess. 9, Mrs. Ada Watterhouse. 10, Soren Hanson at Raymond. 14, John Murphy. 17, Miss Amanda M. Hanson. 20, Jens C. Grogerson. 25, Thomas H. Davis; Mrs. Addie Hoffman; Frank S. Greenberg; Miss Maggie Stoffel at Paris, Kenosha county. 26, George Hardy at Dover. 28, Mrs. Mary L. Robens from injuries received in gasoline explosion; Mrs. Caroline A. Wells; Mrs. Nels Peterson. 30, J. R. Osborne at Milwaukee.

JUNE.
Happenings.

1, Racine Hardware company's plant sold. 5, Joseph Schroeder elected chancellor; commander of the grand lodge K. of P.; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Johannesen celebrate their silver wedding. 9, Children's day at the churches. 10, Beta Council Royal league presented with a banner. 15, Nels Jensen shot by Chicago police. 16, Founding of Swedish Methodism commemorated. 18, Celebration of the first anniversary of the Y. W. C. A. 20, Old settlers' annual picnic; Home school commencement exercises. 22, Body of a murdered babe found in the river. 26, Commencement exercises at St. Catherine's academy. 27, High school commencement exercises.

Marriages.

4, Miss Kate Cunningham and H. J. Klingele at Burlington. 5, Miss Marie A. Madory and Thos. F. Powers; Miss Clara Diehl and John Friauf; Miss Annie J. Anderson and Lewis Olson; Miss Florence M. Williams and Lucius E. Fisher. 12, Henry C. Williams and Mrs. Naomi Phillips of Union Grove. 13, Albert Newberry and Miss Francis Kolos; Miss Louisa Sneeberger and Firman Mills; James C. Jonhson and Miss Adolphina Rasmussen. 17, Miss Annie Heinish and Edw. Lochowitz. 18, Elvin E. Scott and Ingaby A. Longsdon at Des Moines; Miss Bessie M. Bull and Arthur Guilbert. 19, Miss Josephine Salentine and Wm. Beffel at Somers. 20, Miss Eliza Heyek and John Trumbull Miss Lou Meierhoff and David Peterson; Miss Mary Jensen and James Jensen. 26, Miss Mamie V. Boyer and Jesse C. White; Geo. A. Prince and Miss Alice A. Sellers; Frank M. Richardson and Miss Eva Sage at Delavan; Andrew Powers and Miss Mamie Tucker at St. Paul; Miss Myrtle L. Baldwin and David Lonergan; L. J. Corbitt and Miss May Morris at Chicago. 27, Miss Alice M. Kranz and H. F. Tyrrell.

Deaths.

10, Mrs. Helen Spencer at Somers. 12, Rasmus A. Helding. 13, Mrs. Sophia Kohl suicides. 15, John P. Converse; Miss Harriet Castle at Woodworth. 16, Mrs. F. Embman. 19, Unknown man in jail. 21, Henry Rosier. 25, Frank Manofsky drowned in the lake; Geo. H. Mosher. 27, Mrs. Eliza Gottbehuett; Miss Barabra Rowlands.

JULY.
Happenings.

4. Grand Fourth of July celebration; Kenosha county's old settlers at Paddock's lake. 9. Chief Johnson notifies saloon men to pay their licenses. 11. Judge Webb appointed on the supreme bench. 12, Mass meeting of Armenian sympathizers. 13, Lawyers defeat the Elks at base ball. 16, Severe electrical storm. 18, Y. W. C. A. ushered in their new quarters. 21, German veterans celebrate their first anniversary. 22, Kenosha arson conspirators arrested. 30, Floater found in the lake. 31, Three bodies from schooner K. Kelley found in the lake.

Marriages.

2, Miss Maggie Baltes and Thos. F. McGraw; Miss Jennie L. Griswold and Edward N. DuFour. 9, Miss Lucy Olle and Edward Helm. 10, Miss Ada F. Phelps and Joseph Becker. 11, Miss Louisa Wendt and Otto Mertens; Miss Mamie Wendt and Henry Bertram. 24, Miss Lena Pitzen and Chas. Bernhardt; Mrs. E. Adank and James E. Langor of Chicago. 25, Miss Bertha C. Krug and Paul G. B. Denninger, Miss Emma Gortenbach and Reinhold Riegelmann; Miss Hannah Peterson and N. P. Sorenson. 31, Miss Annette F. Fielding and W. W. Crump.

Deaths.

1, J. C. Roberts. 5, Alex Hesler at Evanston; Rev. Steindel at Caledonia. 7, William Watson of Kenosha county. 8, Mrs. Frederick McDonald. 9, Miss Elsie Schumacher. 15, A. C. Peterson. 17, Casper Raukauf found dead in bed. 18, George Thaler, Jr. 19, Christain Anderson; Mrs. A. S. Hoffman of Chicago; Henry Rullo. 20, Clinton A. Weed killed. 23, Mrs. James Duffy; Rev. Rudolph Haab; Mrs. A. F. Ransom of Burlington. 25, Mrs. Catherine Lutz. 26, Frank Kraupa killed by bursting emery wheel; Miss Kate Adelia Carey. 27, Mrs. Mary Murray; Mrs. Annie Hinsk. 29, Joseph Chermock of Caledonia. 31, Harley V. Roas at Portersville, Cal.

AUGUST.
Happenings.

3, Judge Fish decides city treasurer suit in favor of the treasurer; second annual picnic B. P. O. E. 7, Yacht Merlin wins in the yacht race. 9, Annual tournament Belle City Gun club. 10, Caledonian picnic. 16, Lawyers defeat the bankers at base ball. 17, Swan Gunderson attempts suicide. 21, Trunk makers refused an increase in wages. 24, Dan Head Banking company of Kenosha closes its doors. 31, Peter Olle wins Waukegan wheel race.

Marriages.

8, Theodore Meier and Mrs. Mary F. Langsworthy. 13, Miss Kate Hansen and Hans Rasmussen. 15, Miss Annie T. Clemmensen and Andrew Jensen. 22, Miss Ollie Gulbrenson and Phil Luker. 31, Miss Annie Reigh and John M. Tremper.

Deaths.

1, Edward Adland of North Cape; Frederick Johnson. 2, Mrs. John Hegeney dies suddenly; Mrs. Mary Gillen. 4, Fred Neeley dies at the jail of delirium tremens. 5, John Born. 6, Mrs. Nels Johnson; Thomas Duchesneau; Eugene Hall at Burlington. 7, Samuel Bowers. 8, Mrs. Jennie Armstrong; John B. Morris. 10, Jens Christensen drowned in Canadian river. 11, Mrs. George Dyer at Milwaukee 12. Soren Sorenson drowned at Highland Park; John P. Howell at Caledonia; David Jones of Mt. Pleasant. 15, Michael B. Kearney at Chicago. 16, Mrs. Jane Guest of Sylvania. 19, Jacob Boss at Yorkville. 20, Mrs. Nellie Clancy 25, Karl Barr. James Williams. 27, Mrs. Thornima Corse. Mrs. Wilson Baker. 31, Henry B. Roberts of Franksville.

SEPTEMBER.
Happenings.

2, Trades and Labor council parade and picnic. 3, Fifth anniversary of the Salvation Army in this city. 7, Star Flour mill sold. 10, Danish Hospital association fair. 12, Racine road race. 14, Arcadian wins the Racine Yacht club cup. 18, Burglars loot F. Hubacheck's store and M. A. Connors' jewelry store; Fred Graham fell from a scaffold. 21, Wencil Peshek arrested for the murder of his wife. 22, Racines defeat the Unions. 23, Foot ball team organized. 26, D. Y. P. A. home opened. 29, Farewell to Rev. J. E. Farmer.

Marriages.

6, Ebenezer Jones and Miss Augusta Rathburn. 10, Miss Annie Gillis and Henry Rothering; Miss Evalyn Blodgett and Elvin B. Puffer. 11, Miss Marion Stoker and W. D. Thompson. 12, Miss Lily E. [illegible] and William J. Weinecke; Miss Annie Christiansen and Carl M. Miller. 14, Mrs. Sarah Pease and John A. Prindle. 15, Miss Tulla Gulbrondson and Chas. H. McGinnis; Miss Katherine Niesen and Patrick Devine; Miss Katherine Gatenbein and Len C. Gerhauser; Miss Kate Fisher and Wm. Pferdesteller. 18 Miss Charlotte Heck and Emil Bartz. 19, Miss Annie Rhodes and William Rasch at Burlington. 25, Henry J. Goven and Miss Lydia C. Thomas.

Deaths.

1, Henry B. Roberts at Franksville; Robert Moyle of Raymond. 5, Miss Grace Lombard of Thompsonville. 7, John Langsworthy at Green Bay. 9, Mrs. Jane W. Ives at Davenport, Ia. 10, Henry Halberstadt killed by the cars. 11, Michael Herman at Oshkosh; Mrs. Mary Telfer at Shannon, Ills. 13, Mrs. Wellington W. Briggs at Milwaukee. 15, Mrs. Eliza D. Palmeter. 16, Mrs. Gertrude Hendrickson. 17, John Dorsey. 18, Mrs. Olle Olson; Mrs. L. Legg at Burlington. 19, Mrs. John Kantesky at Burlington; Mrs. Arvilla Bassinger. 20, Mrs. Charles Johnson; Mrs. Anna Peshek murdered by her husband in Caledonia. 22, Dr. Chas. Watts at Chicago. 23, Frederick Mohr. 24 Thomas J. Thomas at Mt. Clemons, Mich. 27, Mrs. Arthur DuFour at Chicago. 28, John Schutz. 30, Charles Madera electrocuted.

OCTOBER.
Happenings.

1, Annual conference of the Wisconsin conference of the M. E. church. 3, Peshek bound over to circuit court. 6, Racine B. B. C. win at Sheboygan. 7, Fire at Racine Refrigerator Co. 8, Wisconsin Baptist convention. 13, Rev. Dr. Eaton preaches his first sermon. 14, Injunction papers served on majority faction of Emaus church. 17, Meeting of Wisconsin steamfitters. 18, Wisconsin Master plumbers meet here. 21, Council approves bicycle ordinance. 25, Kenosha Novelty works fail. 30, Company K. Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer 30th annual reunion; 25th Wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Williams. 31, Slight earthquake shock; Caledonian Hallow'een entertainment.

Marriages.

5, Mrs. Lydia M. Mills and Clarence A. Newmann. 10, Lewis E. Mathews and Miss Addie Swigert at Galesburg, Ills. 14, Miss Janet R. Chellis and Albert L. Anderson; George Jorgepson and Miss Jennie Sorenson. 15, Miss Dagmar Nelson and Dr. S. Sorenson; Miss Susie Meyers and Conrad Tentcher. 19, Miss Mary Harter and Samuel Thompson. 22, Miss Jessie Stage and J. E. Johnson. 23, Miss Julia Williams and James Thompson; Miss Emma Thom and Daniel McLennon; Miss Julia Shephan and John E. Williams. 24, Miss Ida Olson and Claus Jorgenson. 26, Chris Thorson and Miss Lily Anderson. 29, Miss Lizzie McLaughlin and William Schroyer.

Deaths.

3, Mrs. Mary Welch. 4, Edw. Perry in Wales; Julius Peterson. 6, Harry Eyer drowned at Green Bay. 8, Mrs. Nora Wardel; Mrs. Christina Ottenaschgan. 9, Miss Carrie Thompson; Mrs. Christiana Brinkman. 10, Mrs. Joseph Emme at Chicago. 11, Joseph Ruzicka; Miss Florence E. Spencer of Somers. 12, Mrs. Theodore Jones, Riverdale, Mo. 17, Mrs. John Fitzgibbons at Fond du Lac. 18, Mrs. Joseph Buchto. 19, August Wahldrown drowned in Lake Erie. 20, Mrs. Mary Rasmussen at Western Union Junction; Dr. Judson C. Packard. 21, Mrs. Benn Olson. 24, Reuben Lansford; Mrs. Wm. Schroder of Caledonia. 25, Francis W. Rumsam; Joshua Erb at Naperville, Ills. 27, Mrs. Michael Chebook. 31, Anthony Roback.

NOVEMBER.
Happenings.

2, Low water in the river causes factories to close. 4, T. J. Fish files $114,000 claim against O. R. Johnson estate, George Nelson made murderous assault on William Komes. 13, Verdict of $350 rendered against city of Racine in the case of Johnson vs. City of Racine. 18, Opening of Peshek trial; Schenkenberg's salary cut adopted. 19, St. Joseph's bazaar; Officer Vogel shoots himself. 23, Hans Clemenson and Emil Rasmussen struck by Northwestern train. 26, Wencel Peshek found guilty of murder. 30, Elks memorial services; Kenosha T. P. A. tendered a reception. 25, Blizzard sweeps over the city. 22, Racine defeats Manhattan at foot ball. 29, Judge Fish sentences Wencel Peshek to six years' imprisonment.

Marriages.

5, Miss Anna Freeze and Lawrence Braunling. 6, William Moffat and Miss Lottie Rayner; G. V. Kradwell and Miss Nettie Clark at Boscobel. 7, Dr. J. E. Sherman and Miss May Sherman at Beaver Dam. 13, George McDonald and Mrs. Minnie Croston. 14, George B. Zerner and Miss Cornelia Weringer. 19, William Schweitzer and Miss Lauretta Kelly. 20, Miss Helga M. Lund and George G. Roberts. 21, Henry G. Keiser and Miss Minnie Trumbull. 28, Miss Hattie Coffee and John Stauss.

Deaths.

1, Sophia Peterson. 3, Frank L. Hoffman; N. R. McFarlane of Union Grove. 4, James A. Tinsler; Hubbard Mickelusky; Mrs. Stephania Schneider; Washington O. Stillman at Milwaukee. 5, Mrs. Elizabeth Soulley. 9, Michael Soens. 11 Michael Farley; Mrs. Chester Clemons. 12, Michael Carroll electrocuted; Abraham Pugh; James E. Sullivan. 14, Phoebe M. Dickinson. 17, Ignatz Zolhon. 18, Mrs. Anne Hughes. 19, Reuben Brotherton. 21, Mrs. Catherine Haines. 22, John Tiedes. 26, Mrs. Marcella Kelly; Mrs. V. Stoher. 28, Miss Hattie Freeman at Sierra Madre, Cal. 29, Mrs. Lottie Dietrich; Adis Stopper; C. N. Pendleton at New York. 30, Mrs. Anne Nelson; Andrew Christensen; Henry F. Dohne.

DECEMBER.
Happenings.

3, Rev. C. F. Keller brings suit against Herman Voight 9. Elks assist dedication at Oshkosh. 19, Lakeside auditorium opened. 20, Public school exercises. 26, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Johnson celebrate their silver wedding. 27, Judge Johnson decides the Bugbee case. 30, Articles of incorporation filed for Lake Shore Electric line.

Marriages

1, Joseph Mura and Miss Lizzie Kirkby at Saukville, Wisconsin. 2, Miss Birdie Smith and C. F. Steckel at Grand Rapids Mich. 14, Miss Martha Wendt and Robert Pust. 16, Miss Annie Creighton and Otto G. Koepp. 22, Ronald Goseth and Miss Inga Olson. 24, Miss Mary E. Dickinson and Frank Ganler. 25, Mrs. Andrew Nelson and John Gibson; Miss Rena Larson and Charles D. Johnson. 26, Miss Ortella Knetsch and John W. Doonan.

Deaths.

1, Mrs. Johannah Lyons at Chicago. 3, David D. Jones at Ispwich, Dakota; Dr. J. A. Jones at Mansfield, O. 5, Mrs. Lizzie Latchet; Frank Hoffman at Oshkosh. 6, Mrs. W. D. Thomas. 8, J. C. Smith; Michael Brown; Samuel Brearley at Minneapolis; Mrs. Peter H. Schoecklotb. 9, Charles McCarthy killed at Peoria. 10, Wm. Rauch. 14, Philip C. Ehrenfels. 15, Mrs. Helen Cawley; Richard Boardman. 16, Mrs. Carrie Erb West; Charles Koran. 21, Herman Stracke. 22, Mrs. J. W. Judd at Green Bay. 24. Gustave Behrend at Union Grove. 27, Mrs. M. C. Hansen. 28, Miss Kate Gute. 30, Mrs. Emily Schenkenberg; Francis Banks.

OUR POST OFFICE.

Has no Rivals Among the Free Delivery Offices of the Country.

Tomorrow, New Year's day, all divisions of the postoffice, expect the money order office, will be open from 7 to 11 a. m., and letter carriers will make the morning delivery only.

The Racine postoffice has now no rival among the free delivery offices of the country in the matter of increase in business. The gross receipts have doubled in two years and, in round numbers have been as follows since 1890: 1891 $40,600; 1892, $50,700; 1893, $51,000; 1894, $70,000; 1895, $100,000.

The net receipts by the United States treasury from this office, after all expenses are paid, are two and a half times as large as they were two years ago. Here are the figures for five years: 1891, $10,600; 1892, $27,700; 1893, $30,200; 1894, $47,100; 1895, $73,000.

In the above figures, money order business is not included. Racine people sent $49,000 away in money orders during 1895, but the received $128,000 in the same form. Last year the amounts were $41,000 and $111,000. There has been a healthy increase in the money order business at the postoffice this year, 7,010 orders being issued and 17,720 paid. In 1894, 6,730 were issued and 16,715 paid.

ANOTHER BIG ENTERPRISE.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars to be Invested in a Stone Quary at Ives.

Several of the prominent contractors of this city are figuring this afternoon on erecting buildings near Ives Station, north of this city, the estimated cost of which will be from $4,000 to $5,000. Those buildings will be for an immense stone quarry and fully equipped with several thousand dollars worth of the latest improved machinery. Recently Mr. McLaughlin of Chicago, purchased a tract of land near Ives and be intends to establish the quarry. It is said that he will invest about $25,000 in the plant. Already he has negotiated for tools. The enterprise it is expected will result in a small town springing up at Ives. Mr. McLaughlin has stated that the locality is one of the finest in the United States for a stone quarry. A large force of men will be employed.

OBITUARY.

Ward.

Benjamin Ward died at 4 o'clock this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Lewis, on Wisconsin street, aged 95 years. Mr. Ward was born in New York state and had been a resident of Racine and Walworth counties for about sixty years. He was a very quiet man and held in the highest regard by all who knew him. He was the oldest man in Racine county with one exception. The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning and the remains will be taken to Whitewater for burial.

For Extra Work.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the finance committee and others of the city council met at the city hall for the purpose of considering the extra charges made by Hugh Edwards, the contractor. There was one charge of about $400 for extra work on the tower which City Engineer Burlingame thought was not right. Architects Dickhout of Kenosha and Davis of this city, were called in by the committee to help them out in the matter. While no decision was arrived at, it is believed that Mr. Edwards will be allowed his claim.

Have Respect FOR YOUR Stomach.

Do not give it food that will irritate it, or retard it in the performance of its natural functions, or it will retaliate in a way decidedly unpleasant.

Have you a headache, a distress in your stomach, a pain in the side, or an irritation of the skin? These are the symptoms of disordered digestion resulting from unwholesome food.

Alum baking powders are responsible for a large part of this unwholesome food, for it is a fact, recognized by all physicians, that alum renders food with which it is mixed partially indigestible.

The danger to the public is not trifling, for alum baking powders are numerous.

How are they to be avoided?

Baking powders sold, either wholesale or retail, at a lower price than "Royal," are almost invariably made from alum, and therefore of inferior quality and dangerous to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is made of cream of tartar, a pure, wholesome fruit acid derived from grapes. It adds positively anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food. It makes finer, lighter, sweeter food, and is more economical in use, because of its greater strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

CUBANS ARE ON TOP.

Playing Havoc with Spaniards in Their Fight For Freedom.

Eleven Hundred Spaniard Missing in a Single Engagement.

Later Advices Indicate That Gomez and His Patriotic Band Are Getting the Upper Hand of the Enemys Superior Forces.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 31.—An account received here of the recent fighting around Colon, Cuba, says that some of the Spanish command was nearly cut to pieces. One brigade of 2,000 men became detached from Campus' main army in the engagement, and tried to make way to Cienfutegos. The guides proved treacherous and led the Spaniards through a country swarming with insurgents who poured a withering fire on the Spaniards. After four days of suffering the remnants of the brigade reached San Domingo with 1,100 men missing.

Spaniards Suffer Losses

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—In a letter dated Dec.19, received at the Cuban revolutionary headquarters in this city from the agent at Junta in Santa Clara. The letter gave some important details as to the number of killed and injured in the recent actions in the island. It said, in part, that not even half of what had taken place there was published. From Maltiempo alone, 93 wounded had been brought into the city, and it is known positively that the Spaniards lost 70 killed. From Hormiguero, 30 wounded were brought in yesterday and several more from other places.

DR. J. G. MEACHEM, JR.

Appointed Physician of the Medical Department for the Horlick Food Co.

Dr. Walter S. Haven will commence the New Year by opening his office in the new location, the offices of Dr. J. G. Meachem, Jr., corner of College avenue and Eighth streets. Dr. Haven is a Racine boy, a fine physician and fully capable of taking the practice of Dr. Meachem, who retires. It is understood that Dr. Meachem has accepted a position with the Horlick Food company as medical director and will have charge of that department throughout the United States. The Horlick Food company are to be congratulated upon securing the services of Dr. Meachem.

BIG CONTRACT.

Awarded the S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co. of This City.

S. Freeman & Sons Manufacturing company received a telegram this afternoon informing them that they were the successful bidders for the steel intake pipe for the city of Duluth, Minn. It is a $14,000 job.

SAN FRANCISCO SENSATION.

The Woman in the Case Reiterates Her Damaging Charges Against Rev. Dr. Brown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Mary Davidson the Sunday school teacher who is under arrest for an alleged attempt to extort money from Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational church, made public a lengthy statement in which she reiterates her charges made against the minister. Many details are given for the purpose of corroborating the story. One of the most interesting features of the story is a statement that Miss Overman went to a local newspaper four months ago and offered to sell a story for $1,000, which she said would ruin a prominent resident of this city, and cause a sensation all over the country. When the statement was first made Miss Overman denied the assertion. The paper in question today prints an interview with its city editor in which he says the woman whom he believes to have been Miss Overman did offer to sell him a scandlous story about a prominent man whom she refused to give his name unless paid $1,000. Miss Overman, who resides at Tacoma, was divorced from her husband several years ago. Her husband who was a gambler, was killed in a gambling house at Butte, Mont. Local ministers and members of Dr. Brown's church express the utmost faith in his uprightness. The ministers at their weekly meeting adopted a resolution of confidence in Dr. Brown.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS THREE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 31.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred at Law colliery near here this morning. The dead are: Alex Young, Thos. McDonald John Rolls. It is supposed it was caused by low water.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents of neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year an Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and se of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1 25.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

ONE COMMISSIONER SECURED.

Justice Brewer Has Accepted a Place on the Venezuelan Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. — Justice Brewer of the supreme court, has been tendered and has accepted a place on the Venezuelan committee.

COURT AND CRIME.

Joseph Mokos was up before Justice Wentworth this morning on charge of assaulting Frank Muslik. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $3 and costs. These are the people who created a row on Lake avenue Saturday night.

Peter Cleop was up before Justice Wentworth this morning on charge of assaulting Mrs. P. Kysely. The case was settled.

Thirty-five tramps were cared for at the tramp house last night.

Election of Officers.

The First Congregational Sabbath school elected officers yesterday as follows:

Superintendent—D. O. Hibbard.
Assistant Superintendent — Arthur Smith.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. W. Mills.
Registar—John Hood.
Librarian—David Smith.
Organist—Rose Lalone.
Chorister—T. J. Jones.
Intermediate Department—Superintendent—L. W. Kilbourn.
Assistant Superintendent—J. Nuttall.
Pianist—Mrs. Reyer.
Infant Department—Mrs. A. H. Miller.

A Musical Event.

All those who attend the Adolfo dancing social tomorrow evening will hear a class of music second to none in this section of the country. Besides Luidich, they will have an opportunity to hear Kuchinski, the celebrated harpist, acknowledged to be the best in the northwest. He uses nothing but the latest design full pedal harp. Altogether it will be with the balance of the orchestra, a musical event long to be remembered.

Will Not Appeal.

The judgment which Messrs. Ritchie, Dock & Field obtained for R. P. Johnson in his case against the city of Racine for $300 was paid last Saturday, and the matter of appeal has been dropped. Mr. Johnson sustained injuries by falling on defective sidewalk and brought suit against the city for damages.

Eloping Couple.

A postal card has been received at the police office notifying the officers to look out for Miss. Rosa Voolleria and Mr. Mhil. Macino who eloped from Milwaukee last Thursday morning. So far as known the couple have not been in Racine.

Roller Skating.

A large crowd of young people gathered at the Lakeside Auditorium Saturday evening and enjoyed the exhilarating sport of roller skating. The floor surface was in perfect condition and a band of music assisted the skaters in enjoying themselves. Roller skating could be made as popular as it was several years ago.

Heard Pistol Shots.

Sunday morning about 2 o'clock two pistol shots were heard in the rear of A. P. Dutton's home on Lake avenue. Firemen and policemen made an investigation but could find no person. Members of Mr. Dutton's family heard the shots and also some person walking in the yard, but saw no one.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Christmas Services at the Good Shepherd Church Yesterday.

Two Appropriate Discourses Delivered by the Pastor.

Brief Synopsis of Rev. Grier's Remarks at Both Services—Excellent Music Rendered by the Choir—Services at Other Churches.

At the Church of the Good Shepherd yesterday were held the Christmas services. The choir rendered some most beautiful music appropriate to the day. The pastor's theme was: "Why Christ Came to the World." The two texts were: "I came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance," "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." He said substantially as follows: The event which we celebrate today was in its conception of almost no significance, yet how great has it been in its results. To many the event seems of importance because it is unique. To me it is of value because it has in it the elements of the universal. Christ isolated from humanity by a virgin birth will not be the power to the world that the Christ who is "like unto us yet without sin" may be. Before we can get the full meaning from this Christmas day we must determine aright why Christ was born to this earth. We have been told in the past that he come to propitiate an angry God, to save us from an eternity of punishment. But that doctrine is nearly dead. So some new thought must be presented. The thought of many of the best minds in the liberal orthodox church is that Christ came as separator of the good from the bad. That he came to chose out the straight timber and reject the crooked. To act as a great magnet and serve to draw the iron from the sand and refuse. If this were true then he would not have needed to have come, for God himself certainly knows his own. He needs no one to chose for him between the good and the bad. And if God does not know, then no Christ that He could create would know. But Christ tells us that this is not his mission. "I came," he said, "not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance." It was his purpose not to select the good but to make the bad good. He is not the great judge but the great reformer, not the selecter of the iron but the alchemist who by his touch turns the sands to iron. He is not to select the righteous of the earth but to go to the unrighteous and make them righteous. He repudiated any such thought as that he came to save men from an impending hell. "I came that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." It were nonsense to say "have it more abundantly" if he meant heaven. By life he meant the life of the spirit, a thing measured not by years but by quality.

With these promises in view let us glance over the history of the world since they were uttered and see in what way they have been fulfilled. If his promise meant that he came to save men from hell he has been a most dismal failure. A person dies at every tick of the clock. Think of the myriads who have been born and have died since that babe was born in Bethlehem. It would be a bold statistician who would claim that even one in a thousand of all life's hosts had accepted the atonement and so were saved. Christ then by that method is a failure as one is to 1,000. But let us look at it from the standpoint which was his. "And, I if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto me." He has risen above obscurity, race, prejudice of life and has transformed the face of the earth. Thousands that know nothing of his salvation from the old point of view have had their lives enlarged by that babe of Galileo. See how the standards of right and wrong have been raised, how the conscience of man has been made more tender. And the reason why today there will be no war between England and America is because that babe was born 1900 years ago. If Christ came then not to select but to reform the lesson comes to us as a church that we ought to look for members not in the righteous of earth, but to make the unrighteous righteous. And in our individual life to see to it that we do not develop our strong virtues but find our weak places and strengthen them.

Kenosha Land Cases.

A Kenosha County correspondent has the following to say in regard to the recent land title question which is agitating the farmers of that county.

"The probabilities are that the farmer who fees any attorney to get the original patent of his land from Washington verifies the truth of the proverb: 'A fool and his money are soon parted.' The talk that it is possible for a so-called land shark to get a patent for any land in this county and dispossess the present occupant is the veriest rot. The very fact that the original claimants, their heirs and assigns have had undisputed possession of all lands in this county for nearly 60 years is in itself a guarantee of title. It would be well before taking action in the matter to consider the advice commonly given by the police of 'don't give any money to strangers,' 'lookout for confidence men,' 'cash no checks,' etc.

The T. P. A.

On Saturday evening the members of the Travelers Protective association held an interesting meeting at Hotel Racine. It is understood that the question of risks upon members was discussed at length. Some of the members carry risks, and occupy dangerous positions, in fact that the association rules fail to cover them. Nothing definite was done.

THE STATE CENSUS.

The Work Will Cost $100,000 and 10,000 Copies Will be Printed.

It is expected that the new state census will be ready for distribution on Feb. 1. The work will cost about $100,000, and 10,000 copies will be printed. In his preface Secretary of State Casson criticises the census law as giving too short a time for the preparation of a perfect work and allowing inefficient renumeration to the census enumerators. He favors having the original papers filed instead of copies, and does not wish enumerators paid until the accuracy of their figures is tested. However, the new volumes will contain much that is of interest. It will be divided into three parts, one containing enumeration tables with comparisons and maps illustrating the density of population; one the agricultural and manufacturing statistics, and the last figures relating to the ex-soldier and sailor population of the state. Some of the more important acts brought out in the census are: Total population, 1,837,915; increase of 14.9 in the last five years; center of population in Green Lake county, having moved 2.57 miles north and .12 mile west in the past ten years; density of population, 85.56 as compared to 80.98 in 1890; every county contains a major part of native born, the greatest being Richland, 9,863, and the smallest Iron, 52.08. The increase in native born since 1890 is 246,357, and the increase in foreign born in the same time is 46.78. There are 368,469 Germans and 106,900 Scandinavians in the state, the other foreigners numbering 148,508. The percentage of native to total populations, 72,96; percentage of Scandinavians to total population 5.82; percentage of German to total population, 13.85; percentage of all others, 7.67.

SALE OF VESSEL PROPERTY.

Many Important Transfers Have Been Made.

When F. W. Wheeler & Co. entered into a contract to build a 400 foot steel steamer for the Roby Transportation company of Detroit, they agreed to take the wooden steamer George W. Roby in part payment, and according to a bill of sale recorded at Detroit recently the value fixed upon her was $75,000, although her insurance valuation in the Inland Lloyds register was $95,000. Now Wheeler & Co. have sold the steamer to David Whitney, Jr., of Detroit for $80,000 or $85,000; most likely $80,000 as it is understood that sum was offered for her by Parker & Millen, of Detroit in October last. The original cost of the Roby is said to have been $140,000. She is only six years old, rates A1½, and has a measurement of 1470 net tons with 2800 tons carrying capacity.

Captain Edward Mayotham of Buffalo and Edward Baxter of Fort Erie, Ont., have purchased the old Detroit river ferry steamer Hope for $5,000 cash. The Hope, which has been lying near Sandwich, Ont., for the last two years, will be towed to Walkerville and given a thorough rebuild this winter. The new owners intend to run her on the Niagara river between Buffalo, Black Rock and Victoria on the Canadian side, in connection with an electric railroad, and she will be operated by the International Ferry company.

Detroit papers announce the sale of the schooner Penokee for $3,100. The name of the purchaser is not given, but he paid a good price for the craft. The Penokee was built at Milwaukee in 1872 by Wolf & Davidson. She measures 316 net tons.

Progressive Euchre Party.

Saturday evening an enjoyable progressive euchre party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Martin, on Buchanan street. About thirty were present. The evening was spent in playing progressive euchre and at the conclusion the following persons were awarded prizes as having the best scores of the evening: First ladies' prize, Mrs. Hubert Van Broe; first gent's prize, Mr. F. A. Parker; first booby prize went to Mrs. Dennis Long, while the gent's booby prize was captured by Paul Bohn. Delicious refreshments were served at the close of the contest.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Pauli of Chicago, formerly of Racine, is visiting friends in the city.

The following delegates left on the early train this morning to attend the State Y. P. C. U. convention of the Universalist church at Stoughton: Miss Anna Watterhouse, Miss Nellie Paddock, Mrs. Jennie Course, Mr. Milton Book, Mr. Emil Guenther, Mr. C. A. Grier, Mr. Geo. Asby and Rev. A. C. Grier. Mrs. N. M. Opdale and Mr. Harry Van Ornum will also attend.

W. S. McCaughey, senior member of the McCaughey-Ford Co., of Milwaukee, spent Sunday with E. L. Casterton.

Mrs. J. M. Driver has returned from a visit at Milwaukee with her sister.

Mrs. John Allen and Mr. John Seater will be united in marriage at the home of Mrs. Allen, on Eleventh street, tomorrow evening.

Miss Henrietta Kilbourn went to Oconomowoc to be bridesmaid at the Anderson-Handy wedding tomorrow noon.

Mrs. F. B. Stone is visiting in Oconomowoc.

Miss Leora Anderson and Mr. T. Handy will be united in marriage at Oconomowoc tomorrow. Miss Henrietta Kilbourn, of this city, will act as one of the maids.

Mrs. T. B. Stone left for Oconomowoc to attend the Anderson-Handy wedding.

Prof. George Peck, of Plattville, Wis., is a guest at the home of Prof. Volland.

Madame de Pompadour was not, according to the testimony of her contemporaries, a beauty, nor anything more than a fairly good-looking woman. She gained her influence by her pleasant manners and her wonderful tact and address.

WILD HORSE JERRY.

An Interesting Western Character Who Defied a Storm on the Plains.

"The most interesting character I ever knew I met in Greeley, Weld county, Colo.," said W. C. Boomer of Denver. "He has caught more wild horses in his day than any other man living. His real name is Jeremiah Smith, but everybody around Greeley knows him as Wild Horse Jerry. He has a little ranch down on the banks of the Platte about ten miles east of the town, and it was there that I met him. I was riding from Loveland to Sterling. I stopped at Jerry's house for the night, and that evening, before we turned into bed, he told me something about his experiences. He is quite an old man now, but he is still very active and can ride 100 miles in a day easily enough.

"It was over 30 years ago that he started out as a wild horse catcher. Since that time he has caught over 1,000 horses, and he has broken every one of them to the saddle. He has ridden for three days and nights steadily after some particularly wary band of horses, stopping only to change horses. It takes a man with an iron constitution to do that, and he is one of the most powerful men in the county. He is under medium height, but the muscles stand out all over his body.

"Once, he told me, he was far out on the plains in midwinter, with a young German. They were miles away from any ranch, when they were caught in a snowstorm. The only thing to do when a storm like that strikes you way out on the plains and the thermometer is way down below zero is to roll yourself in your blankets, and lie down and wait until the storm is over and the weather gets warmer. That is what they did. The snow piled up over them and kept them warm, but they knew it would be as much as their lives were worth to get up and try to continue their journey. The snow came down so thick and fast that they couldn't see their horses, they couldn't see each other. Jerry held his hand out before his face, but the snow hid it from his sight. He had to hold it close to his eyes before he could see it. Hour after hour passed by, and the storm still kept on. Finally, after they had lain there six hours, the German said he was going to run the risk of getting up and looking about. He thought he might be able to find a ranch house somewhere near.

"In spite of Jerry's remonstrances the man started off. Jerry lay there all through the day and night, and in the morning the storm passed away. But the German had not returned. Jerry started out to look for him, and only a few rods from where he had been lying he found his dead body. The wind had been blowing such a gale that even if he had called for help Jerry would not have heard him."—Buffalo Express.

HOW HE EARNED CANDY.

A Strange but True Story of a Big Newfoundland Dog.

One summer afternoon a group of children were playing at the end of a pier that projects into Lake Ontario, near Kingston. The careless child of the party made a backward step from the pier into the water. None of his companions could save him, and their cries had brought no one from the shore, when, just as he was sinking for the third time, a superb Newfoundland dog rushed down the pier into the water and pulled the boy out.

Those of the children that did not accompany the boy home took the dog to a confectioner's on the shore and fed him with as great a variety of cakes and other sweets as he would eat. So far the story is, of course, only typical of scores of well known cases. The individuality of this case is left for the sequel.

The next afternoon the same group of children were playing at the same place, when the canine hero of the day before came trotting down to them with the most friendly wags and nods. There being no occasion this time for supplying him with delicacies, the children only stroked and patted him. The dog, however, had not come out of pure sociability. A child in the water and cakes and candy stood to him in the close and obvious relation of cause and effect, and if this relation was not clear to the children, he resolved to impress it upon them. Watching his chance, he crept up behind the child nearest the edge of the pier, gave a sudden push, which sent him into the water, then sprung in after him and gravely brought him to shore.—Philadelphia Times.

Treatment of Eczema.

Eczema can, even when inherited, be controlled by attention to the general principles of health—cleanliness, exercise, proper diet, clothing and ventilation. Eczema patients, old and young, should never use stimulants in any form. They should take daily baths and be most particular as to the regularity of all important bodily functions. Occasional doses of mild saline aperients, such as cream tartar, phosphate of soda or the old fashioned remedy of flac sulphur and cream tartar, mixed in equal quantities, with enough molasses to form a creamy paste and taken three times a day for ten days running, then omitted until again required, will be found of wonderful benefit. Let the patient drink freely of lemonade and avoid salt meats, pork in any form, and live upon a diet of fruits, red meats and antiscorbutic vegetables.

Many people are particularly susceptible to shellfish, and a case of eczema sometimes follows the eating of lobster repeatedly. Strawberries will also produce this effect frequently. Vigorous exercise will soften, by inducing excessive perspiration, act as a curative for eczema, particularly when combined with the use of a harmless external application. Sulphur baths are efficacious for most skin diseases. If possible, it is well to take them in an established bathhouse, but they may be prepared at home as follows: To each 10 gallons of water add an ounce of sulphuret of potassium, or to each 15 gallons of water add an ounce of sulphuret of calcium. Where there is itching and the eruption seems virulent the sulphur bath is excellent as a preliminary treatment.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Execution.

"I hear that Charles is going to get married on the 12th."

"Yes; he has only three more days."

Little Tommy (who has been reading about an execution)—The last three days they give him everything to eat that he asks for, don't they, papa?—London Answers.

Hail, social life! Into thy pleasing bounds I come to pay the common stock, my share of service, and, in glad return, to taste thy comforts, thy protected joys.—Thomson.

Were any man to keep the minutes of his feelings from youth to age, what a table of variations would they present—how numerous, how diverse, how strange!—Hare.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Fire destroyed Eastman & Co's. lumber warehouse at Belmont Sunday, causing a loss of $8,200; insurance $2,400.

John Berg of Center will spend 30 days in jail for selling adulterated milk, having decided not to day the costs or appeal the case.

Pensions have been granted to residents of Wisconsin as follows: Original—Thomas McGee, Heighlam. Additional—Byron Babcock, Lone Rock. Increased—William Sterling, Rice Lake.

Miss Irene Foeckler, late private secretary to Frances E. Willard, and John K. Hollowell of Chicago, were married at Janesville by the Rev. Sabin Halsey of Court street M. E. church.

H. E. Pierpont, division freight agent for the St. Paul Railway company, stationed at La Crosse, received notice of his promotion to the position of assistant freight agent of the entire system. His headquarters will be in Chicago on and after Jan. 1, when he will assume the duties of his new position.

The daughter of Dr. Duval, who was sentenced to Waupun for life in 1870 for poisoning his fourth wife, has been at Elkhorn examining the records preparatory to petitioning the governor for a pardon for her father. Duval is now 75 years old and very decrepit.

J. W. Dow, who suffered a stroke of paralysis about seven weeks ago, passed away at Plymouth. He was 81 years of age and one of Plymouth's most highly respected residents. He went there from Sheboygan in 1873 and together with his son, E. A. Dow, established the State Bank of Plymouth, and he was still its president at the time of his death.

Between 300 and 400 delegates from Milwaukee, Chicago, Racine, Madison, Columbus, Beaver Dam, Portage and other cities were in attendance upon the annual convention of the Welsh Christian Endeavor societies of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan which closed Sunday night at Oshkosh. About 80 churches were represented. The business sessions were conducted in the Welsh language, but some of the principal addresses were in English.

Only a Bluff.

Early last evening a tramp called at the police office and asked for a night's lodgings. He was armed with an ax. One of the policemen asked him if he desired a job cutting wood and he said he did. He was taken to the tramp house and given lodgings. It is said that many of the old professional tramps are traveling through the county now-a-days armed with saw and buck and axes and that it is only a bluff, and when shown a wood pile they complain of being sick or have rheumatism.

The late George L. Rawlins made a $50,000 bequest to the city of Boston, to be used in giving excursions to the poor.

Lord Aberdeen is said to be making a phenomenal success of his fruit and hop farm in British Columbia. Mr. Chapleau, the lieutenant governor of Quebec says that the governor general has already shown what the admirable Lake Okanagan district can produce.

Karl Becca of St. Louis, who is anxious to obtain a musical education, has reached New York, having walked all the way from that city. Becca started from St. Louis on Sept. 20 with the intention of covering the distance in 52 days. The journey occupied just that length of time.

Rockefeller was once a newsboy in New York, a Carnegie a bobbin boy, George Peabody a grocery clerk and Commodore Vanderbilt the owner of a small trading boat which he poled with his own strong arms.

An old English custom was recently revived by the duke of Marlborough, who held a court leet and a court baron as lord of the Hundred and Liberty of Knightlow, in an old posthouse at Dunchurch, near Rugby.

Sir John Bennett Lawes has revised his estimates, recently issued, of the wheat crop of the United Kingdom. He now places the quantity of wheat that will be available for consumption at 5,271,366 quarters, necessitating the import of 24,250,000 quarters.

The enthusiasts who pin their faith to the Denver healer are called in the far West "Schlater Day Saints."

Hooks—Can you refer me to a work where I can learn how the ancients constructed those catapults that would throw stones half a mile?

Friend—Don't believe I can. Why do you want such information?

Hooks—Well, you see, I've advertised that this house is within a stone's throw of the railway station, and now I have got to rig up some plan for throwing that stone.—London Tit-Bits.

Among other peculiarities of President Cleveland he never wears gloves.

One day every year Lord and Lady Aberdeen always dine with their servants.

John Ruskin never drinks wine or spirits, but consumes large quantities of ale.

"Is Dauber's perspective good?"

"Very. They couldn't get his picture through a double door, edgewise."—Detroit Tribune.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

HORSE-SHOEING AND REPAIR WORK solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices satisfactory. Please call and see me. John Albright, Franksville, Wis. 3mio 19wkytf.

Important Family Secret. Indispensable to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 330, Lansing, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

VENEZUELA IN PARAGRAPHS.

Eight states are in the union.

Population of Venezuela is 3,121,998.

Venezuela contains 566,000 square miles.

Fifteen per cent of the population are pure blooded Indians.

The territory in dispute is about the size of our state of Maine.

British Guiana was acquired by England through treaty in 1814.

In 1893 the amount of gold mined in Venezuela was 47,900 ounces.

Slavery in the republic was abolished by the decree of March 24, 1854.

Venezuela's export trade with New York reaches $6,000,000 a year.

Difficulties between Venezuela and Great Britain first arose in 1836.

It is estimated that seventy-five revolutions have occurred since the establishment of the republic.

An absolute separation of church and state has been effected, civil marriage is insisted on, and other admirable and progressive institutions have been established.

Previously to 1886 her public school system was very unimportant, only 1,312 pupils being in attendance at the public schools in the year mentioned. Now the attendance exceeds 100,000.

The constitution makes presidents ineligible for re-election, and it is the earnest endeavor of Venezuelan statesmen to establish the politics of the country on a firm footing of peace and order.

The financial system of Venezuela is the admiration and envy of all South American countries, the single gold standard being in force, and the public debt being of quite insignificant proportions.—Milwaukee Telegraph.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

In discussing the contemplated new street railroad system in Milwaukee the Sentinel takes up the matter of the city exacting a compensation for the franchise. This same principle will apply to all cities, states and counties. It says: "The time has also come when, if we are to grant more franchises for street railways, they should be paid for. The argument is made that, after having given franchises without charge to the companies which constructed the present railways, it will be unfair to ask pay from the McGann company. But a town does not bind itself to continue forever the policy with which it begins in affairs of this kind. Other cities, which began by giving away franchises, are now requiring that new ones be paid for. The situation was formerly very different from the present one. We had no street railways. The city would not build them. The people were anxious for their construction, and there was no prospect that they would be immediately remunerative. The companies which constructed them would not have undertaken the work if they had been required to pay for the right of way. Now all parts of the city was well served by the roads already in operation. Leave out of consideration the bait presented in the form of a promise of 4 cent fares, and nobody would desire a new system of railways, but there would be a general remonstrance against tearing up and encumbering more of our streets. Further, there is a growing opinion favorable to the owning and operating of street railways by the city itself, and it may well be questioned whether it is not the wiser course, in case a new system of railway is needed, to reserve the field for the municipality."

Bruneau says that he has the greatest desire to inaugurate prose writing for music. Nothing, he says, is more horribly difficult than making music to poor verse. It is not only the words which annoy, but the phrases which interfere with the musical phrasing.

Sir Charles Russell received for his services in the Bering sea arbitration at Paris in 1893 a fee of $36,750, an equal sum being paid to Sir Richard Webster. This is one of the largest fees, probably the largest, known to the English bar.

COMMON SPICES.

The strips of cinnamon bark are usually about forty inches long.

The clove plant is believed to be a native of the Molucca Islands.

Pepper has always been regarded as a tonic and stimulant to digestion.

Anise seed cordial is made of anise seed, alcohol and angelica.

From nutmegs two products are obtained, a volatile oil and a solid fat.

Cardamom is used in England and Holland as an adulterant of gin.

The pepper plant flowers in June and the crop is gathered in January.

Four species of plants produces capsicum, or the red pepper of commerce.

The first cloves mentioned in Europe were brought from the east in 1521.

The cinnamon gardens of Ceylon are said to have an area of 12,000 acres.

Ginger is said to be employed in more than 100 different medical prescriptions.

Caraway seeds are grown for the market in many parts of Europe and South England.

The cinnamon gardens of Ceylon produce from 250 to 500 pounds of this spice per acre.

In Marseilles nutmegs were formerly made from bran, clay and nutmeg refuse.

The cinnamon tree grows to a height of 20 or 30 feet. It is believed to be a native of Ceylon.

Malabar pepper is said to bring the highest price in the great pepper markets in the world.

Professor David Masson, who for 30 years has been professor of English literature in the University of Edinburgh, has announced his intention of retiring. He was appointed professor of English literature and rhetoric at the university in 1865.

Mayor Strong expresses himself in favor of the scheme to materially reduce the number of liquor saloons in New York. He thinks 4,000 licensed places would be sufficient for the city, and favors a gradual reduction. He thinks 500 could be cut off next year.

The daily income of the principal rulers of Europe is as follows: The Czar of Russia, $30,000; the Sultan of Turkey, $20,000; the Emperor of Germany, $10,000; the King of Italy, $8,000; the Queen of England, $8,000; the King of Belgians $2,000.

And Then There was Trouble.—Mrs. O'Houlihan (making a call on her way to market)—Sure, at my darther Julia's wedding' dther wor eight pieces of music!

Mrs. Fogarty (dryly)—Yis; all accordeons!—Puck.

Eleven British peers have been elected mayors in England and Wales.

Bar Association.

Attorneys interested in the formation of a bar Association are requested to meet at the County Clerk's office on New Year's afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Burlington Route

WINTER TOURS

IN PRIVATE PULLMAN PALACE CARS

Under care of a Special Agent, will leave Chicago January 9, February 6 and March 5, for

CALIFORNIA

Via San Antonio, El Paso, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Del Monte and San Jose, returning via Salt Lake and Rio Grande Scenic Route through Colorado. Price of ticket includes all expenses. Everything

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

For pamphlets with particulars apply to C., B. & Q. ticket agent or to T. A. Grady, Manager Excursion Department, 211 Clark St., Chicago.

Cut That Out

Then cut out two others which will appear in this paper, and send them with your address, and a two cent stamp, to the manufacturers of

Willimantic Star Thread.

In return you will receive an instructive book on thread and sewing, and a set of beautiful paper doll dresses in colors, for girls and boys. If you have a sewing machine you should use Willimantic Star Thread. All sewing machine manufacturers use Willimantic Spool Cotton and recommend it. All dealers sell it.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

—BE SURE TO VISIT—

THE EAGLE,

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

HOLIDAY GOODS:

You will find a good assortment of USEFUL as well as FANCY articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS at very LOW ERICES.

TOYS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

THE EAGLE,

900—902 STATE STREET.

RECORD OF THE PAST.

Interesting Statistics Gathered on Various Subjects.

Only Six Small Business Failures During the Year.

Many Noticeable City Improvements Made—Fire Department Responded to 86 Calls—Fire Loss is Small—Health Report, Etc.

The year 1895 will come to a close at 12 o'clock tomorrow night amid the ringing of bells and firing of guns. There will be watch meetings and parties and how many hundred will watch the dawn of a new year, it would be folly to estimate. But the past year has been one of general prosperity in the Belle City. Merchants and manufacturers interviewed state that business has resulted far more favorably than was anticipated and the records show that there have only been six failures and they were small. We have retained our enviable reputation for being the healthiest city in the world of similar size. No epidemics have visited our fair town and contagious diseases were few and far between. We have been extremely lucky insofar as fires were concerned and only one conflagration of any note occurred. Shipping showed up well, taking into consideration the condition of our harbor. While building has not been anything to brag of, still it can be compared with other cities in the state. Strikes and business agitations have been few and far between, in fact Racine is to be congratulated upon her prosperity and growth in face of the many adversities that have pestered the whole country and in face of the fact that a panic occurred only last month.

City Improvements.

Many noticeable city improvements have been made. Prominent streets, like Main street, Park avenue, Wisconsin and Third streets and Dodge and Driver, are paved. Sewers were put in, thorough fares graded and the High school, Seventh ward school and the Junction engine house completed. Besides there were other impurvements of importance. The books at the city engineer's office show the following amounts for each class of work: Paving and curbing, $61,341.27; sewers and catch basins, $6,008.98; grading, $4,863.20; cemetery work, $1,600; miscellaneous, $60,257. Making a grand total of $134,070.45.

Fires of the Year.

During the year the Racine fire department answered to 86 calls. The most disastrous fire of the year was the Racine Refrigerator Company plant, involving a loss of about $12,000. The entire loss by fire and water will not exceed $25,000 and it was covered several times by insurance. Three firemen were hurt during the year, viz: Luke Brady, at the First National bank fire, and Robert Jones and Andrew Rohan at the Dan & Sol fire. All have recovered. There have been no deaths and the department is in first class condition. In the treasury of the Relief association there is several thousand dollars. Below are the number of alarms by months:

January	6
February	6
March	6
April	5
May	6
June	8
July	8
August	3
September	13
October	11
November	7
December	7
Total	86

Health of the City.

The books of the health officer which have been accurately kept by Assistant Health Officer Schumacher, show that the city has been remarkably healthy and that we still take the lead over all other cities of similar size in the United States. Epidemics have not occurred and the only contagious diseases was a small per cent. of typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever. Below are the deaths by months:

January	31
February	22
March	55
April	32
May	31
June	28
July	41
August	40
September	29
October	31
November	38
December	38
Total	411

What Police Have Done.

In the police department there have been many arrests, but few crimes of any importance occurred. To be sure there has been a number of burglaries and petty larceny cases, but other cities of the state report three times as many. The records of the office show that there were 325 persons arrested for being drunk and the balance for other crimes. Only one murder appears on the record, that of Mrs. Anna Peshek and that was committed in the town of Caledonia. Arrests by months are as follows:

January	34
February	37
March	49
April	33
May	52
June	47
July	44
August	45
September	46
October	32
November	37
December	40
Total	488

Of course the police patrol wagon has been an important factor in bringing in prisoners and conveying them to depots and also taking people to hospitals, etc.

Coal, Wood and Lumber.

Figures obtained from the different coal dealers of the city show that during the year there was received at this port by boats about 55,000 tons of coal. Lumber dealers, making a rough estimate, say that fully 35,000,000 feet of lumber was received and an estimate gives the cords of wood, including slabs, at 7,000 cords.

Mound Cemetery.

Burials at Mound cemetery for the years:

	1894.	1895
January	20	32
February	24	19
March	23	46
April	29	27
May	30	30
June	32	30
July	26	34
August	34	37
September	33	35
October	26	16
November	21	22
December	28	28
Totals	325	356
Came from abroad	80	100
Totals from city	245	256
Died from contagious diseases	6	8

Of which two in 1895 came from abroad.

Prisoners at the Jail.

The county jail has sheltered a large number of prisoners during the year 1895. Not many desperate men have been arrested and cared for, but the books show that the number up to 12 o'clock today was just 730.

Arrivals and Departures.

Below are the arrivals and departures at this port during the year and also tonnage:

Arrivals	No.	Tonnage	Departures	No.	Tonnage
Jan.	29	22,612	Jan.	29	22,612
Feb.	34	27,456	Feb.	34	27,456
March	40	32,033	March	40	32,033
April	71	48,855	April	86	45,491
May	96	32,204	May	96	32,447
June	132	65,906	June	132	64,458
July	130	63,498	July	132	64,421
Aug.	135	73,568	Aug.	135	73,567
Sept.	116	63,802	Sept.	114	63,074
Oct.	117	63,606	Oct.	114	63,541
Nov.	82	50,727	Nov.	72	49,339
Dec. estimate	41	32,112	Dec. estimate	38	32,137

OBITUARY.

Schenkenberg.

Mrs. Emily Schenkenberg, wife of Captain Jacob Schenkenberg, died this morning at their home, 1300 Douglas avenue of pneumonia, aged 41 years, 1 month and 11 days. Deceased was born and reared in this city and was a lady, highly respected and honored by hosts of friends and acquaintances for her many amiable qualities. A husband, four daughters and three sons survive to mourn the death of a kind hearted and loving wife and mother. The funeral will be announced later.

Banks.

Francis Banks, one of Racine county's oldest residents, died at the home of his son, Christopher Banks, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, at 2 o'clock this morning, of old age, aged 94 years and 7 months. Mr. Banks was born in Molton, England, in 1801. He emigrated to this country and settled at Warsaw, New York, in 1848. Four years later Mr. Banks and family came west and settled in the town of Mt. Pleasant where he has since resided, an honored and respected citizen and beloved by the entire community. Deceased was married to Miss Annie Beatty in England, She died in 1885. Five children survive him, Christopher, Thos. Francis and John Banks, of this county and Miss Mary Hamlin, of Chicago. Mr. Banks was a member of the Racine County Old Settlers' society and up to a few years ago was one of its active members. Of late years he has been blind. The funeral will take place from the home of Christopher Banks in Mt. Pleasant Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Piper.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Piper, of Barryville, died Saturday and was buried yesterday.

Albert.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Albert died at their home, No. 805 Jackson street, this morning.

A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so extremely efficacious. Ask your druggist for it, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

The Finest Cake

In the World is made with

Horsford's Baking Powder.

Use one-third less quantity than other powders require and the Cake will be remarkably light, of fine texture, and will retain its fresh condition longer than when any other powder is used.

LODGE'S PLAIN TALK.

Massachusetts Senator Defines the Meaning of the Monroe Doctrine.

Venezuela Has Shown that She Has Pursued the Only Course.

We Have Neglected to Look After Our Great Interests Which Lay Beyond Our Borders—Kansas G. A. R. Post Offer Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—In the senate Peffer presented resolutions from several Kansas G. A. R. posts offering their services in case of war with Great Britain. Brice offered a resolution instructing the secretary of war to examine and report on the feasability and cost of raising the levels of the Great Lakes by a series of dams. Chandler offered a resolution for inquiry by the committee on naval affairs relative to the cost of armor plates to the United States and to other governments, whether the cost is increased by patent processes; whether the navy department could expediate the granting of those patents whether the United States officers are interested in them.

Quay offered a resolution, which was adopted directing the secretary of the navy to inform the senate whether it would be advantageous now to contract for six battle ships instead of two as at present authorized.

Senator Lodge's Address.

Lodge gave a very interesting sketch of the history of the Monroe doctrine, and told how it was vitally involved in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. He followed this with a brief relation of the pending controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela, which he said had reached a crisis affecting most gravely the honor, interests, rights and the well settled policy of the United States. "If England, with no authority except a disputed claim, seized territory, declined arbitration upon it, her action, he declared, did not differ from seizing or holding new territory in the Americas by right of conquest. If she could seize territory under claim which had grown larger each succeeding year, there is nothing to prevent her taking the indefinite regions in South America. The senator referred to the claim made on Venezuela by Great Britain for reparation on account of the arrest by the authorities of the former country of British subjects on the disputed territory. But the question of reparation, he declared, must not be mixed up with acquisition territory. If Venezuela paid the indemnity demanded by Great Britain she acknowledged in so doing that the disputed country is British territory and made the whole case void. We had, he continued, neglected too long our foreign policy and the great interests of the United States which lay beyond her borders. We wanted the matter of the boundary dispute settled by arbitration because if settled otherwise it was a blow to a vital principle and to the welfare and dignity of the United States. He did not believe the people of England had the least desire to engage in hostilities with the United States any more than we desired hostilities with them. "We have," said Senator Lodge, "seen British forces at Corinto. We know the attitude they assume in Venezuela. They are attempting to take lands on the Alaskan boundary. They have just denounced modus Vivendu and reopened in that way a perilous dispute of seal fisheries. It is not by accident that these events all come to an acute stage within the past year." The senator closed expressing the belief that the questions between England and the United States be peaceably settled, but it was very clear that such settlement could only be reached by action on the part of congress and the president, which should be firm as well as temperate and should maintain the Monroe doctrine asbolutely and at all hazards wherever justly applied.

Senators Are Favorable.

Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, was in the senate today making a canvass of the leaders to see what prospect there was of action on the two bills that passed the house last week. He finds the Republicans seem quite anxious to pass a tariff bill at an early date. Among others with whom he conferred were Senators Morrill and Allison of the finance committee.

Senate Changes Hands.

A resolution for the reorganization of the senate committee was passed; yeas, 30; nays, 28, thus insuring Republican control. The Democrats all voted no and Kyle, Populist of South Dakota, also voted no. The other Populists decided not to vote.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

Snow Has Been Falling Throughout Illinois All Day.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—It has been snowing since morning. The weather bureau promises seven inches.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Dispatches from Southern Illinois say the heaviest snow in several years has fallen in that section. At Shelbyville there is from eight to ten inches, and at Lebannon, Ind., two feet. Four inches fell here last night. It is now clear and cold.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CHARACTER ABOVE REPROACH.

Rev. Brown Was Once Pastor of a Kalamazoo Church.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 30.—Rev. C. O. Brown, who accuses a member of his flock of extorting hush money in San Francisco, was pastor of the First Congregational church, here from 1880 to 1885 and went from here to Dubuque, thence to Tacoma and finally to San Francisco. His character here was above reproach.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 30.—Rev. C. O. Brown, in trouble in San Francisco, was for four years pastor of the First Congregational church here and very popular. His friends here do not believe him guilty. It is generally looked on as a case of blackmail.

OUR EUROPEAN ALLIES.

Frannce and Russia are with Uncle Sam in the Venezuelan Boundary Question.--Russia's Gold Loan.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The Freie Presse St. Petersburg dispatch says: Russia and France have actually promised diplomatic support to the United States in the Venezuelan trouble. Russia has prepared to faciliate the United States a loan with her gold reserve.

WAS AN EYE WITNESS.

An American Girl Writes of the Armenian Massacres.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 30.—The parents of Miss Frances C. Gage, a principal at the American girls' school at Marsovan, Turkey, in Asia, and formerly a teacher in the public schools at St. Paul, have received three letters from her since the date of the massacre. On Nov. 15, writing under date of Nov. 22, she says: "At noon to the prayers of last Friday, a massacre began in this city in which about 100 were killed, (perhaps more, but so many we know) and in the Armenian quarter of the market about 300 shops, with goods valued at 85,000 lire were rifled. Monday we sent a telegram to Constantinople which we asked to have repeated to Boston, and which we supposed will be published in the papers and we hope written to you. This said that we are all safe under the protection of the local government. The school buildings belonging to the American board were not burned as stated in the Associated Press dispatches dated Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 20, though an attempt was made to burn them in October, which was frustrated. By letters received from Miss Gage it is known up to Dec. 2 the boys' college and the girls' schools are both running as usual at Marsovan. The distress of the impoverished people, however is terrible.

BEER WAR ENDED.

Chicago Saloon Keepers Will Now Have to Pay $5 a Barrel.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—As has been announced the beer war which has been in progress for a year or more, has been settled and the price will be at once increased from $4 per barrel to saloon keepers to $5. This move is expected to decrease the number of saloons in the city by 2,000. Most of these have been maintained by the different breweries to hold the trade. St. Louis and Milwaukee breweries are parties to the agreement.

FOUR AMERICANS EXECUTED.

Result of a Gambling Row with an Official of a Bolivia Town.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 30.—Charles Joiner, George Minor, Alfred Heard and Thomas Caldwell, American citizens arrived from Brazil with considerable money. As the result of a gambling row with the acting mayor of Chuquisae they were thrown in jail and accused of being spies, sentenced to death and publicly executed. They were not allowed to send a message to the American consul.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the circuit court this morning testimony was taken in the case of the Belle City Manufacturing Co. against A. M. Forrester before Charles Welsh, referee. Attorney J. H. Whittaker of Washington, is here looking after the interests of the defendant.

Membership Social.

Tonight, at the Young Women's Christian association, will occur another very enjoyable event—the quarterly membership social, at which there will be music and brief reports of the autumn work, and a novel entertainment. It is the duty and privilege of each member to be present at those socials, to become acquainted with each other and better informed about the work. All are cordially invited.

Wants Damages.

Nels Jensen wants $3.20 damages from the city of Racine. He alleges that on Nov. 26 his son was driving a fish cart on State street when the patrol wagon came along and struck the vehicle and damaged it to the amount above named.

If persons would bring to bear the same amount of common sense, in buying a remedy for bronchitis, cough, cold and croup that they do in the purchase of their family supplies, they would never fail to procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Are Ready.

The members of the Eisteddfod choir are getting on the finishing touches before leaving for Milwaukee. They are in excellent trim and expect to bring back a good sized prize. They will leave Wednesday morning for Milwaukee.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

NEW ELECTRIC LINE.

Articles of Incorporation Filed with the Register of Deeds.

Lake Shore Cities to be Connected by a Through Trolly Line.

The Mysterious Mission of Eastern Capitalists Made Known Today—Line Will Connect Chicago and Milwaukee.

A few days ago the Journal stated that Matthew Slush of Mt. Clemons, Mich., and A. W. Bishop of Cleveland, O., were in this city for the purpose of making some big business deal. Today the object of their presence became known. It has developed into the organization of the Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Street Railway company. Articles of incorporation were filed with the register of deeds this afternoon. The objects of the company are to build, operate and maintain a street railway to be run by electric or other power and to carry passengers, merchandise, personal baggage, mail and express from a point within the village of South Milwaukee; town of Lake and Cudahy, Milwaukee county; Mt. Pleasant and Caledonia in Racine county and city of Racine; through the towns of Somers and Pleasant Prairie in Kenosha county and in the city of Kenosha to the Illinois state line. The capital stock is $100,000.

Line in View For Some Time.

The company is the result of long continued effort on the part of certain business men of our city, to secure this street railway connection between Milwaukee & Chicago, by way of our city. Progress in this direction has been slow, owing to the hard times.

Early in December the representatives of the people interested in the new company came to this city. They were shown over the country and felt kindly of the plan. As a result they have concluded to make the venture if no obstructions are put in their way. Arrangements have been made with Jackson I. Case, manager of the Belle City Street Railway company for lines through this city. This arrangements will be of great advantage to the people of the city as well as the companies interested. That this plan will be of interest to our people there can be no doubt. The men behind the plan are not in the real estate business or any other than the railway business. They simply ask for a line to lay the tracks upon and are willing to leave all benefits to the owner of realty along the line.

The Officers of the Company.

Officers of the company were elected as follows:

President—Matthew Slush of Mt. Clemons, Mich.

Vice President and Treasurer—A. W. Bishop of Cleveland, O.

Secretary—Thomas M. Kearney, Racine.

Mr. Slush, the president, is one of the best known citizens of Michigan and is a man of wealth and Mr. Bishop is no doubt one of the oldest street railway men in the country and the originator of electric roads through the country.

Citizens of Racine and in fact farmers along the line proposed by this company should join hands and do all in their power to assist this company. It will be of incalculable benefit to citizens and business men of Racine. It is the intention to have the road completed and running in less than one year and a half."

NEW FACTORY.

Bicycle Factory to be Established at Racine Junction.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dodson and Mrs. Dobson of Chicago, are registered at the Hotel Racine. Mr. Dodson is the owner of a patent for the celebrated Dodson bicycle. He is here for the purpose of establishing a factory for the manufacture of the wheel and Mr. J. Seager, also of Chicago, is interested with him. Negotiations are now in progress for the rental of a portion of the Hurlbut building and it is expected that the lease will be closed tonight. The arrangements for the location of the factory here were brought about through the efforts of Charles M. Dietrich, who always has the best interests of his city at heart.

It is claimed that the Dodson wheel is one of the finest on the market and that the plant for the manufacture of them will be quite an extensive one. Just how many men will be employed and how much capital is to be invested is not determined upon. Messrs. Dobson and Seager are hustling business men and will be valuable acquisitions to the Racine industries.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Merry Gathering.

On Saturday evening Utley's hall was the scene of a merry gathering. It was the occasion of the annual banquet of the Wargeland society. Members were present with their ladies. The programme consisted of speeches, vocal and instrumental selections and a supper. The Wergeland society is composed of Norwegian residents of Racine and is a rapidly growing organization.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

HE YELLED MURDER.

A Man Creates a Sensation Saturday Night on Main Street.

About 11:30 o'clock Saturday night a man ran out of the alley leading from Main street to the rear of the Merchants hotel. His face was covered with blood and he was yelling murder at the top of his voice. People in the hotel and others who happened to be in the vicinity were naturally frightened. One man ran to the first alarm box to send in an alarm, another tackled a letter box. In the meantime the man yelled and half a hundred people assembled and made an effort to ascertain what the trouble was, but the man was unable to speak a word of English and everybody was at sea. A telephone message was sent to the police office and while it was being received a young man came into the office, his face white and badly rattled. He said a man had been struck by a rock near the Merchants hotel and to hurry up. The patrol was hustled out and made a quick run. There was no murdered man in the vicinity of the alley and the crowd said he had run toward Lake avenue (think of it, a murdered man running.) The patrol went down to a house near the Secor Trunk factory and there was yelling by the mile. One man was down stairs covered with blood and upstairs was a man whom it was alleged had assaulted him. The police had no authority to enter the house and arrest any person and the crowd of a hundred or more stood about and abused them for not doing what they termed was their duty. A number of persons hunted up Justice Morey and had a warrant issued for a Bohemian whom it was claimed had made the assault. The man was arrested and locked in jail. He claimed that there was a little trouble at the house on Lake avenue and that the man injured fell againts a stove and cut his head.

New Year's Entertainment.

There was a great deal of activity in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. building Saturday night as the reception committee were getting ready for their New Year's entertainment to be given on New Year's day. All of the figures of the wax figure cabinet have arrived, except one and there was a great deal of setting up and adjusting and winding up to be done. All of the figures work to perfection, and it is expected that the novelty of this entertainment will highly please the friends of the performers. There are to be three cabinets, all of which have a half a dozen or more figures. Wonderful explanatory speeches are to be made and the music and songs to be interspersed, will greatly enliven the programme. There are to be no reserved seats; first come, first served, and those who wish good seats must come at 7 o'clock as soon as the doors are open.

A Large Sunday School.

Among the flourishing Sabbath schools of the city may be reckoned that of the First M. E. church. The total number present yesterday was 395. The report for the quarter was presented showing an enrollment of 552, including 83 in the Home department with an average attendance of 415, an increase of 61 over the corresponding quarter of last year. Visitors invariably comment on the orderly conduct of the school. S. C. Johnson is the superintendent with E. W. Leach as assistant. Mrs. Anna Knight is superintenpent of the Home department, and E. W. Rapps secretary and treasurer.

Incipient Fires.

Saturnay night a number of boy set fire to the gas house slough grass. The blaze illuminated the heavens and many persons believed that there was a bad fire. Members of the No. 3 fire company went down and squelched the blaze with little difficulty.

A large tree located in Murray's Grove west of the city was discovered to be on fire at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. There was danger of other trees catching and the members of No. 1 fire company were called out and cut the tree down and put out the fire.

Salvation Oil has the the enviable distinction of being a synonym for cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, gout and kindred affections, such as sciatica, tiedouloureux, etc. It is growing more popular daily. The people will have it. 25cents.

Will be Released.

It is probable that George Bassey and George Meyers, the two men arrested while attempting to sell a dozen pairs of rubber shoes, and who are serving terms in jail, will be set at liberty. While the St. Paul railroad officials have had their pictures taken and measurements made, with a view of identifying the men, they did not meet with success. There was a supposition that the men had robbed St. Paul railroad cars.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

Another New Factory.

If all reports are true Racine will soon have another factory. Chicago parties have been in the city and it is said rented a building for factory purposes. The facts in connection with the new enterprise are not yet ready for publication.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

In Masonic Circles.

This afternoon the members of Masonic Lodge No. 18 are conferring the third degree upon a candidate. Tonight the newly elected officers will be installed and another degree conferred. A banquet will follow.

Dr. Shield's, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood-medicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures affected by its use." Physicians all over the land have made similar statements.

A JOYFUL CELEBRATION.

The Christmas Tree of Holy Innocents Sunday School at Ann Street Chapel.

About 250 happy children of Holy Innocents Sunday school, with their teachers and parents, gathered around a heavily laden and beautifully lighted tree at Ann street chapel last Saturday evening. The evening's entertainment was some thing out of the usual run, consisting of singing of carols by the children, and a pleasant feature being a bright sketch, entitled "The Simpson Family Reunion" in which all who took part acquitted themselves with credit. This feature was a complete success and a surprise to all. All the children were presented with beautiful presents and generous sized bags of candy. Mr. E. L. Casterton, superintendent of the Sunday school, conducted the exercises.

CITY BREVITIES.

Now is the time to study up your New Years resolutions.

Skates cut no ice this winter.

It seems perfectly safe to tell your best girl how much you would like to take her out sleigh riding.

The Cold Spring Mutual Aid society have the distinction of announcing the first masquerade of the season. It will be held at the Lakeside Auditorium.

C. A. Jones, of Burlington, has called a meeting of the old Racine County Agricultural Society for Monday, Jan. 13, 1896. It is expected that the affairs of the association will be wound up at this meeting.

Racine has always boasted of having the best equipped fire department of any city of its size in the country. Look at the records the past year and be convinced. But still the insurance rates remain as high as they ever were.

The newsboys employed by H. P. Nelson, the west side news dealer, presented him with a handsome solid gold locket yesterday for a Christmas present. Mr. Nelson prizes the gift very highly.

Tonight the young ladies of the St. Joseph church, will give an entertainment and supper at the Lincoln street Turner hall. An excellent programme has been arranged and the ladies should be liberally patronized.

Used for over 25 years BY ALL NATIONS of the Globe for

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the stringent

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25 and 50c. In Racine, Wis., for sale by The Robinson Drug Co., 205 6th St. Giesler & Lochner, 620 State St. F. Harbridge, 422 Main St.

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It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

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The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by nearly two thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

The Citizens of Racine and Vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock p. m.

In this department deposits of $1.00 and upward will be received. Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This department is particularly convenient for young people [illegible] desiring to deposit small amounts [illegible]

F. K. BULL, Prest. A. P. STARR, V. P. H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
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All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

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THAT INTERNATIONAL LAW BUGABOO.

It is a singular thing that when the United States arises as one man to endorse its executive in his admirable message to congress regarding the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, that some foreign countries especially the power most concerned, England, should claim our action as wholly unwarranted and indefensible. To the notion of foreigners this country must suffer the aggressions of outsiders and at no time must act in defense of what our idea may be concerning our welfare as a nation.

According to one Canadian government organ, our claims are monstrous and unjustifiable, and the president on the eve of a national election appeals to the baser elements. This is a gross insult and can be regarded as nothing else. Another Canadian paper says: "It is a great crime to those who promote it, the enormity of which will be made clear by the flimsiness of their pretended claims in equity and justice". Our course then must be one that will at all times subside before the aggressions and demands of any foreign power and for us to defend ourselves is wholly wrong and an exhibition of jingoism. England of course can proceed in its thefts of entire countries and islands without let or hindrance or none to call them down, but for the United States to object or annex contingent laws is all wrong and a crime.

It is high time that foreign nations should understand that this country will no longer bow in tame submission to the gross steals and piracy of lands so adjacent to our own and our own continent at that.

It his high time the star spangled banner floated to the breeze in full defiance to foreign nations and pure Americanism take the place of our timid and vacillating policy of the years gone by. It must be understood that this Venezuelan matter is not the only subject in which Uncle Sam must put down his foot. England at this moment is preparing to take by force if need be, large portions of the territory of Alaska, purchased from Russia by us years ago. England knows no law or justice when it desires to commit land piracy. This country must not be interfered with, for all that it does according to the English press is right and all others wrong. For any country to object is jingoism, monstrous and unjustifiable. What nonsense.

Let us have more Americanism, more sterling patriotism. When it comes to our national honor and in defense of our national standard or what is best for our material interests, it must have a place in the international law of nations. According to the English press international law justifies England in doing precisely as it pleases.

It can be permitted to seize weak countries and islands without let or hindrance, but America must not kick when such piracies most concern it. It has not been so long since the greater portion of Africa was divided up between the great powers, international law in this case stopped in and divided the steals about as equally as the more powerful powers would consent for the weaker powers to share in. Again along our coast line and within striking distance or a few hours steaming, England has very powerful fortresses, and on our coast plies some of the most wonderful iron clads it can boast of. Still we mustn't protest, for it would be jingoism, you see. Within a very few hours sail of such cities as Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, New York, Boston, and other coast cities England has a large number of fast iron clads, to say nothing of the powerful forts, land batteries and munitions of war. Within sight of the Washington coast line England has formidable batteries that can easily sink any American ship if so desired. Now while we are about it, it will be a good time to call a halt and see just how this thing is.

The present national spirit is a healthy jingoism. We are a nation yet. Let us proceed on the lines indicated in Mr. Clevelands message to congress.

Racine's site for the public building is a beautiful one, but where was the economy in buying the site for a generation before the building was to be erected. This is the sort of economy the servants of the people indulge in. As a matter of revenue, the building should be promptly commenced and as promptly completed. Let Congressman Cooper push the thing for all it is worth.

DANGEROUS ECONOMY.

Those who are contemplating a trip to the Pacific coast via the Southern Pacific systems, which also takes in the Central Pacific from Ogden, will be not over pleased to hear that the Southern Pacific authorities in a fit of economy have abolished the system of track walkers by which the safety of passengers was reasonably assured. In place thereof they have substituted a system of bicycles and as the riders are obliged to make about 40 miles per day, it is almost unnecessary to observe that the tracks cannot be watched very closely. This retrenchment, so called, will save the railroad company $36,000 per month, and is in the mind of those managers, but a question as to which will be the greatest cost whether more passengers are killed and the consequent payment of damages, or the employment of trackwalkers as of old. They eventually have concluded that they will run the chances of killing more people and as they own the courts, probably they are right from their standpoint of economy. The fact is every state should compel all railroads to have a close system of track inspection.

The San Francisco Examiner talks right out about this thing and says: This new retrenchment means danger and ultimate disaster to passengers. Even with a full force of track-walkers to inspect the lines every day some defects always escape observation and bring on accidents. Without such inspection, especially in the rainy season, the casualties are likely to become appalling. Of course the railroad can afford to lose a train every few months on a monthly saving in the pay roll of $36,000, if the damages for killing passengers do not pile up too high. But that is the point at which General Manager Kruttschnitt's able calculations are likely to go astray. The abolition of proper inspection constitutes a clear case of criminal negligence, and if any lives are sacrificed in consequence of it the surviving relatives of the victims will have such claims as will make it apparent that some kinds of economy are more expensive than the wildest extravagance."

ENGLISH SHODDY CLOTH.

British shoddy goods are coming into this country in large quantities. The Democratic tariff is directly responsible for the influx of shoddy, and if a possible thing, the Republican house should do something to put a stop to it. Samples of these goods imported into this country by English manufacturers have been exhibited to members of congress, A Washington correspondent says. The samples of goods were sent to this county by Americans residing in some of the British manufacturing towns, and the prices of the goods were marked from 25 to 37 cents per yard. The goods would pass on general appearance for medium grade heavy-weight overcoatings, and they were so well woven that they presented a very good surface. On close examination, however, one could see that the goods were the worst kind of shoddy, which could be torn with ease, and which, if exposed to the sun and rain, would especially fall from the back of the wearer. So flimsy was the stuff that in some places it would yield to moderate pressure, and where a rent was made it was shown that the stuff was made of fine, short wools and cotton intermixed, without sufficient strength to hold together. It is expected that the committee on Ways and Means will take up the subject of the wool schedule, if any alterations are made in the tariff laws for the purpose of increasing the revenues. In fact, a restoration of the woolen duties, and a corresponding increase of the duties on manufactured woolens, and an increase in the duties on lumber is urged by most of the representatives from the Northwestern states. The tremendous increase in the importations of shoddy and shoddy materials will be taken up and considered, and there is no doubt that the facts will have the effect to induce the committee on Ways and Means to restore in part at least the duties on this class of goods which were levied by the McKinley tariff.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, a Republican paper agrees with the Democratic administration regarding the doing away with the greenbacks. It lately says:

"Every proposal to withdraw the United States notes from circulation always runs up against a foolish popular prejudice which, on the one hand, attaches a sort of sanctity to the "blood-baptized" greenback, or which regards it as a particularly desirable form of currency because, they say, it costs nothing. The idea that the greenback costs nothing is one of the most mischievous of popular delusions. It cost the country $162,000,000 bonds to maintain the gold reserve held for their redemption in the years 1893 and 1894 alone, besides all the interest hereafter to be paid on those bonds."

But the Pioneer Press has nothing to say about how the money went that was raised from the selling of those bonds. The reports of the departments conclusively show that by far the largest part of it went to pay debts. That is went to pay the current expenses of the government because the revenues were wholly inadequate. Had the revenues been adequate there would have been little or no trouble. Still the primary trouble was lack of revenues. When we get the proper kind of a tariff law, the Republican party will take up the matter of reforming our financial matters.

The present Democratic administration president and cabinet are too exclusive altogether. It is very difficult for any ordinary person and for that matter even members of the senate and house to get an audience without a prostration of the body and sitting around in cold corridors awaiting the good pleasure of the wreckers of American trade and commerce.

FIRST PARTISANSHIP, THEN PATRIOTISM.

President Cleveland and his administration leaders were last week receiving the encomiums of the press for their patriotic stand in the Venezuelan case. Today all the glory achieved is trailing in the dust. They have shown themselves to be first partisans and then patriots.

When the president sent his message to congress asking for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Venezuelan boundary dispute the Republican house had the good sense to bury partisanship and passed a bill embodying the executive's recommendations and then joined with the country in a non-partisan endorsement of President Cleveland's patriotic utterances.

On Friday last in the face of a threatened panic in Wall street and heavy withdrawals of gold the president again appealed to the good sense and patriotism of congress for the passage of a measure that would afford financial relief. The house of congress decided to forego the pleasures of a holiday recess and continued in session in order to hasten to the rescue. It was hardly to be expected that in all the details the Republican house would be accord with the administration views on the question of finance.

In the main essentials the house has complied with the administration plan as to the issue of bonds.

It is patent to every intelligent man who has given the subject any thought, that the fundamental reason for a deficiency is found in the curtailment of the revenues by the Wilson tariff bill. This neither Secretary Carlisle nor President Cleveland will see. They close their eyes to all light that is reflected from the mirror of the past and will not admit that their plans have proven a dismal failure.

It is all evidence that partisanship takes precedence of patriotism in the White house. If the country is really in the plight which Cleveland has depicted it, there should be no delay in hurrying to the relief with an emergency measure that though far removed from the protective policy to which the Republican party is pledged will yield enough revenue to wipe out a promised deficiency. Refusal by the executive to sign such a bill shows his insincerity, and will give good grounds for the country reversing its decision on the motives which impelled the Venezuelan message.

Dr. Van Holst, a professor in the Chicago university, has brought down upon his head the censure of the patriotic Chicagoans because of his utterances on the Monroe doctrine. President Harper of the university, has hurried to the rescue by a prompt disavowal of the under-professors utterances. It seems to be too often the case that instructors devote themselves so closely to the study of theory that they are incapacitated for dealing intelligently on questions of every day modern life. The national and economic questions of today cannot be solved with the laws governing the civilization of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

We are constantly moving to a higher plane and must deal with the problems that face us with up-to-date intelligence. The men who have to do with every day life, men conversant with the industrial and international conditions as they now exist are more competent to aid in the solution of national and international problems, that the men whose information goes no farther than book learning.

Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma, is making it warm for secretary Hoke Smith. His charges that the opening of the Wichita reservation has been delayed through the connivance of the secretary in order that his relatives out there might profit by the delay will bear investigation. Flynn in reply to the defense of a cuckoo said that he had come last summer a long distance to see Secretary Smith, but had been utterly unable to get access to him. Then he tried to see the president but had been forced to address a note to his excellency with the result that his note received no attention whatever. He then tried again to get access to Secretary Hoke Smith, who did not even condescend to reply to his note. We have a great American administration surely.

The agitation against the prison contract labor system has not been without some beneficial effects. Illinois two years or so ago abolished the system of contract labor, the prisoners being employed on the state account. While the state was necessarily obliged to spend a large amount in buildings and machinery, yet from the accounts of the Warden, the new system is self sustaining. There is nothing in [illegible] rious to the cause of honest labor [illegible] this system of prison contract labor. It is demoralizing, dishonest, and a positive robbery of honest labor.

The war of Mr. Cleveland upon the greenbacks has occasioned the rumor that perhaps he and Mr. Sovereign have joined issues. The latter desires to wipe out the National bank circulation, while the former desires to efface all the greenbacks.

Mr. Wernich of Milwaukee who is accused of bringing the Jew baiter Ahlwardt to this country should be ashamed of himself. Representative Hebrews have taken action repudiating the bloody-minded anarchist.

Racine should certainly have a public library. It is large enough, wealthy enough and public spirited enough to have one. Those who have the matter in hand should receive the heartiest support of their fellow citizens.

Gen. Russel A. Alger of Michigan is recorded in favor of congress doing something this winter in the tariff line. There are others of the same belief.

WISCONSIN WILL CELEBRATE.

That there is much enthusiasm afloat regarding the proper observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, must be apparent to those who have had the matter in charge. The people are getting decidedly more interested and all that remains is for the county supervisors throughout the state to take the necessary and proper steps by which their respective counties may be fittingly represented. The anniversary comes at a season of the year when all nature wears its most joyous and attractive aspect.

The date May 29, 1848 is not so far back in the century but that many citizens now active in all that concerns the welfare of their beloved state, can look back in the years passing so quickly and recall the trials that beset all pioneers. It is but fitting and proper that the present generation should take a most active part in the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the admission of our state in the Union.

It is perfectly true that previous anniversaries have been more noticeable for the scantiness and lack of observance, than any formal and open observance. There are states that have legal holidays to celebrate their admission day, and Wisconsin should not be behind in this regard. Let the legislature take the proper action looking towards the state itself taking an active part in the semi-centennial anniversary, and while they are about it pass a law making admission day a regular state holiday.

Maine has a record for able congressmen that many of the other states might well envy. Up there they do things differently and believe in keeping their able men in congress. For instance Speaker Reed has been returned to congress ten times, Mr. Dingley no less than eight times and Mr. Milliken and Mr. Boutelle seven times each.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Small pox has broken out at Wausau.

Charles Brouillette, a hardware merchant of Sparta, made an assignment to D. A. Baldwin.

The third quarterly meeting of the Central Wisconsin Medical society was held in Janesville yesterday at the rooms of the Rock County Calodonia society.

There are 10 children at the Babies' home at Milwaukee for whom good homes are wanted. Of the 10, two are twin sisters, three weeks of age, four others girls and the remaining four boys.

While coupling cars in the Northwestern yards at Madison, William Doelbin, a switchman, was instantly killed. He slipped from the ladder on the side of a car and fell under the wheels.

A $5,000 damage suit was brought against the John Gund Brewing company of Superior, whose team last summer ran over the little daughter of W. H. Hayden, severely injuring her.

The date for the sale of the Milwaukee Street Railway franchises and property has been set by Special Master Frank M. Hoyt, upon agreement with the attorneys for Jan. 29, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the south steps of the Milwaukee court house.

Otto Lonzer, a compositor employed in the Madison State Journal office, went through the ice on Lake Mendota, about half a mile from shore and drowned. Many people saw the young man as he went down, but could not get close enough to aid him.

The handsome Ashland Masonic temple was dedicated Friday afternoon. The new temple is a beautiful four-story structure, costing $80,000 and one of the finest in the state. Henry L. Palmer of Milwaukee, presided at the ceremonies. Large delegations were present from Milwaukee and other parts of the state.

The latest in the way of lapel buttons is one bearing the picture of President Monroe, with the inscription: "Monroe Doctrine 1823-1895." They are being worn quite extensively in Milwaukee. A man whose name could not be learned, bought several hundred buttons yesterday and distributed them about the city.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

Potatoes Plenty in Some Sections of the State But Not in Racine County.

According to all reports they have potatoes to burn in many counties of this state, while in Milwaukee and large cities, there is a scarcity of murphies. In Waupaca county it is reported that they are allowed to go to rot and thousands will be thown out on fields in the spring to enrich the soil. In fact there is no market for potatoes, and in Waupaca county they can be purchased for 8 cents per bushel. The farmers, he says, are feeding them to their stock and hoping against hope for a raise in prices. Offers are occasionally received from Chicago, but the price offered is only 21 cents, laid down in Chicago. This, the farmers say, does not cover the cost of packing and transportation.

But while potatoes are cheap and food for stock plenty in Waupaca, an entirely different state of affairs exists in the southwestern part of the state, according to Superintendent Whitehead of the Humane society. Mr. Whitehead had just returned from a trip to Darlington. Stock, he says, is suffering for want of feed and in consequence the farmers are killing off their cattle as rapidly as possible. "I saw one horse, 7 years old, sound as a dollar and that would make a good carriage horse, sold for $9," he said. Mr. Whitehead also encountered a man who made a business of traveling about the country buying up horses and paying from 50 cents to $3 per head. They were taken to Burlington and slaughtered, he explained. The hides were then disposed of to the tanners and the flesh sold to farmers for feeding purposes. The horse flesh is fed to hogs, Mr. Whitehead says.

TO NAME THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

In recounting the list of able Republicans in the First Wisconsin district the Journal heartily endorses the suggestion of the Janesville Gazette that among them all there is none more deserving or worthy of representing this district in the Republican national convention than Hon. Cham. Ingersoll of Beloit.

Mr. Ingersoll, who is the editor of the Beloit Free Press, has been a tireless worker for the party and for Republican principles and doctrines for many years and has always been content that others should wear the laurels. It will afford the Republicans of Racine county great pleasure to join hands with Rock county in conferring the honor of representing this district in the choice of the next president of the United States upon one who so warmly deserves recognition as does Mr. Ingersoll.

Two delegates will be selected at a convention to be held next April or May and as Mr. Ingersoll's colleague, the Journal would suggest Mr. J. G. Monahan of LaFayette county. With these two gentlemen as delegates the First district would in point of ability stand the peer of any Wisconsin district.

The country has only too recently passed through a panic to not responsive to the wild flurries of Wall street. When as in 1893-94 the earning capacities of railroads have received set-backs by industrial paralysis, owing to the uncertainty and extent of legislation affecting the whole business of the country, there may be looked for a reasonable decline in stocks. But stock jobbers have been taught by the lesson of last week that they are losing their hold on the throat of legitimate industry.

Mr Harvey's new society having for its direct object the coinage of free silver renounces all idea of political offices. Mr. Harvey having made a fortune out of the free silver business by writing a book or two, don't care for an office, but if he thinks his recruits do not care, he will find out his mistake.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.

DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable: with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

ELY'S CREAM BALM Is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

IT WILL CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it QUICKLY checks the cough, under expectoration may, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at druggists. In quantities of $1.00 will deliver on receipt of amount.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Governor Upham cannot do a more graceful act than to take an active part in the movement towards the proper recognition of the semi anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union.

THE PRIZE BABY OF KANSAS CITY MO.

Cured of Disfiguring ECZEMA By the CUTICURA REMEDIES

Our little baby of two months was badly afflicted with Eczema. It began when she was three weeks old, and in spite of all our skill and that of two good physicians, she continued to grow worse. Her head, arms, neck, and limbs, and, in face, nearly every joint in her body, were raw and bleeding when we concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. The child being so small and delicate, we began with CUTICURA (ointment), and CUTICURA SOAP, according to directions, and *after the first application we could see a change.* When we had used the remedies one week she was very much better, some of the sores had healed entirely and had ceased to spread. After using them for less than a month, the child was free from scales and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin and hair as any child. She was shown at the Grange Fair when four and a half months old, and took the premium of a silver cup, as the prettiest baby, ever sixteen others. We recommend CUTICURA REMEDIES to all our friends, and cannot praise them too highly.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. PARK,
1609 Belleview Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. All about Baby's skin, free.

KILLS EVERY PAIN

The moment it is applied. Nothing like Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster for pain, inflammation, and weakness. Instantaneous and Infallible.

[First publication Nov. 21, 1895.]

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Rasmussin, deceased.

Letters having been issued by this Court to Thomas Adland as administrator of the estate of Jacob Rasmussen, deceased, late of said County of Racine.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered, That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1896,
and
Tuesday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1896,

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Jacob Rasmussen, deceased.

It is further ordered, That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the time and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated this 14th day of November, A. D. 1895

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

nov21w5

NOTICE OF SALE.

[First publication Thursday, Nov. 14, 1895.]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN COUNTY COURT, Racine County. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter by the county court of Racine county, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, the undersigned administrator will, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1895, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the homestead of said deceased, located about one half mile south of Sylvania, in the township of Yorkville, Racine county, state of Wisconsin, offer for sale at public auction the following described parcels of land situated in the county of Racine, to-wit:

First Parcel—The south one-half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), township number three (3), north of range twenty-one (21) east, containing seventy-eight and ninety-eight one hundredths (78 98-100) acres more or less.

Second Parcel—The south one-half of the northwest quarter and all that part of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter south of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway right of way, all in section twenty-five (25), town. three (3), north of range twenty-one (21) east, all in Racine county, Wisconsin.

The terms of the sale will be cash.

Dated, November 12, A. D., 1895.

JAMES BIRCHELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Hiram Lee, Deceased.

WALLACE INGALLS, Att'y. nov14t4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRY a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). It is delicious. Full quart, 10c.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." - Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

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ATTENTION, FARMERS!

THE NEW FARMERS' MILL Has Started up in Racine at

Cor. 15th St. and C. & N. W. Ry. Track,

We grind your own grain for you, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats and Corn. We also grind Corn Cob and all together, or we will shell your corn and grind it.

PRICES LOW.

No other Mill can compete with us, as we have built our Mill especially for grinding for farmers.

We give more and better flour than any other Mill in Wisconsin.

We pay the highest prices for grain, and sell flour and feed at lower prices than you can get elsewhere.

We make no bad accounts, as we always sell for Cash. This is why we sell so cheap.

NO CREDIT.

Mill Grinding Every Day Except Sundays.
All Kinds of Feed Always on Hand.
Good Sheds for Farmers' Teams

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Racine Junction, - RACINE, Wis.

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AS CANADA VIEWS IT.

Canadian Member of Parliament Discusses the War Scare.

He Tells a Kansas City Paper of the Loyalty of Canada to England.

He Denies That the Feeling in Favor of Annexation is General and Points Out the Advantages of the Colony Plan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—The Journal prints an interview with Hon. James McMullen, member of the Canadian parliament from North Wellington, Ont., who is visiting in Kansas City, on the war scare. He says: "I regret to find a general feeling of bitterness toward everything British in this country. In Canada there is no such feeling toward America, for only the most friendly feeling exists toward this country. We are two peoples with common origins, why should we fight each other? As far as Canada is concerned there is no feeling generally in favor of annexation to the United States. In the event of trouble, Canada may be depended upon as thoroughly loyal.

Why should Canada be annexed? We enjoy the liberties of self-government now; we contribute nothing to English revenues; we pay only the salary of the governor-general, which is $50,000. In return we get the all powerful protection of England's army and navy. We want to trade with you. We want prosperity. The new tariff act just passed will if it becomes a law undoubtedly provoke reprisals in the shape of retaliatory duties on logs. The bill orders 60 per cent. of the McKinley duty on sawed lumber but Canada will put an export duty on logs."

McMullen is of the opinion that war between the two countries would be disastrous to our mutual interests. England, he said, has investments in this country that draw $500,000 of interest every day of the year. War would be a terrible thing for both parties and it is a mooted question which would suffer the more.

WRIGHT RECEIVES SUGGESTIONS

Commissioner of Labor Receives a Reply From the Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Circulars have been issued by Commissioner of Labor Wright to labor leaders in the United States asking suggestions for topics for brief original inquiries by the department. The matters are required to be non-partisan and to relate to the general welfare of the people. Among the responses is one from the Knights of Labor general executive board, suggesting the question fo the feasibility of the government opening opportunities for employment on government works to all such citizens as cannot secure work at any private employment. The letter of Knights of Labor closes as follows: "Before the question of abolishing enforced idleness and its attendant miseries, and securing opportunities for all men of the nation to earn an honest living by honest work all other public questions pale into insignificance. If you will take two of your best men and let them work on this question with energy and intelligence two months and make an honest, fearless report on what they find, no work you have ever done since you took charge of your office will do yourself and the department of labor so much honor and credit as this work tending to throw light on the dark subject of enforced idleness and involuntary poverty."

THIRTEEN NEW BOATS.

A Cleveland Firm is Not Pessimistic or Superstitious But Will do Business.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Nixon ship yards at Staten Island sound has received a contract for boats which if placed lengthwise on shore would extend a quarter mile. The order is from the Cleveland Steel Canal Boat company for 13 vessels for lake and canal freight service, three steamers and 10 barges. They will each carry 100,000 bushels of wheat, gathering it at lake ports and bringing it through the Erie canal unbroken to New York.

FELL FROM THE TRAIN.

Body of a Kenosha County Man Found Along the Railroad Track.

KENOSHA, Dec. 28.—Henry Taylor, a young farmer of this county, boarded a freight train on the C. M. & St. Paul road, for the purpose of going to Russell to attend a party. His body was found a quarter of a mile below the station and it is supposed he either fell off or was dragged by the train.

MORE BODIES FOUND.

Awful Loss of Life in the Baltimore Theatre Last Night.

BATLIMORE, Dec. 28.—The list of identified dead, killed in the Front street theatre last night has grown to 27. Of the injured in the city hospital three are expected to die. Hundreds of relatives and friends of the dead and injured have visited the hospital today, inquiring for them.

WILL TACKLE TRUNK LINES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Attorney General Harmon instructed the district attorney of New York to commence action against the Joint Traffic association and trunk lines at once. The action will probably be by injunction. Whatever will be the outcome of the case it is likely to go to the United States supreme court.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

SIOUX CITY, Dec. 28.—The Times' New Castle, Neb., special says Louis Bokoskie was shot and killed by his wife this morning on a neighboring farm. The cause is unknown. The woman is the daughter of Mrs. Bird of Omaha, who is very wealthy.

DUNRAVEN IS IMPATIENT.

Lord Dunraven of Valkyre Fame Anxious to Get Back to England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—From authentic sources it is learned that Lord Dunraven has asked that the hearing in the case against the Defender be hurried to a close so he may sail today. It is also stated that D. G. Henderson, Dunraven's representative on the Defender and his friend, H. M. Kersey, will not testify in the case for business reasons.

BURGLAR'S RICH HAUL.

Ransack the Safe of a New York Millionaire -- Valuable Jewels and Papers Stolen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Last night Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden of Madison square, went to the opera, leaving two sons and six servants in the house. When they returned at midnight they discovered that the safe in which Mrs. Burden had $80,000 worth of jewels, and Mr. Burden a number of certified checks and a large amount of money had been rifled. As the door of the safe had not been forced the burglars either learned the combination or Mrs. Burden in taking out jewelry to wear to the opera had left the door open. It is presumed the burglary occurred at about 10 o'clock. The servants were still awake and the sons were playing cards on the floor above. The footsteps of the burglars were heard but the sons thought it was the servants and the servants thought it was the sons The burglars affected an entrance through a basement window.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

Japanese Parliament Opened Today—Emperor Wants More Coast Defenses.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 28.—The Japanese parliament was opened with an imperial speech. The emperor said he rejoiced at the end of the war with China; that relations with foreign powers were peaceful; that the empire had already made striking progress in civilization but had a slow arduous task before it; that measures would be introduced to increase the country's defenses.

The Turkish Situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—Additional advices from Zeitoun say the Turks only bombarded the barracks occupied by Armenians. The explosion of shells set the barracks on fire and obliged the occupants to flee immediately. A thousand Armenians were left at the mercy of the Turks. Representatives of the powers have been assured that Turkish commanders have stringent orders not to molest the non-combatants. The departure of the Russian Black sea squadron from Sebastipool Dec. 15 to go to an unknown destination has caused lively speculation.

A LIVELY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Stocks opened dull and weak. Railway shares were the chief sufferers as especially grangers. The bulls rallied to the support and the market soon had the shorts scurrying to cover. Prices were generally marked up. At eleven the sentiment was decidedly bullish.

WAR ON PRICES.

Two Places of Amusement Offer Cheap Cheap Rates New Year's Day.

There is bound to be a war on prices between the Belle City Opera house and the Lakeside auditorium. Recently the Lakeside opened with prices at 10, 20 and 30 cents. Today the Belle City Opera house announce that "Chicago" will be given at that place on New Year's afternoon and night and that prices will be 10, 20 and 30 cents and in the evening 25, 35 and 50 cents. The Lakeside announce a great vaudeville show on New Year's afternoon and evening. The prices will be same as usual, 10, 20 and 30. The manager of the Chicago informed the Belle City Opera house folks to meet the prices of the Lakeside and to give an entertainment for nothing if necessary. That there is to be a war on the prices cannot be doubted.

COURT AND CRIME.

Complaint was made at the police office this morning against a number of young men who have been in the habit of congregating at the corner of Center and Fifteenth streets and insult ladies and use obscene language. If the names of the guilty parties can be ascertained arrests and prosecution will follow.

Policeman Schumacher left for Chicago this morning after a Racine girl who ran away from home some time ago and is leading a wayward life in the Garden City. She will be brought back and sent to the Industrial school for girls.

MATRIMONIAL.

Le Prevost-Robilliard.

On Thursday, Dec. 26, at the M. E. church parsonage by the Rev. E. L. Eaton, Mr. James Robilliard and Mrs. Margaret Le Provost were united in marriage. Both are from Racine.

Crangle-Kennedy.

On Thursday of this week Miss Kate Crangle and Mr. John Kennedy were united in marriage at Milwaukee. The bride is a well known north side young lady and the groom a popular employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

Theory: Tommy—"Paw, why is it the good die young?"

Mr. Figg—"They don't die young because they are good, but they stay good because they die young.—Indianapolis Journal.

AN OUTRAGE.

Old Soak—"Its' an outrage (hic), so it is (weeps)."

Round—"What is?"

Old Soak—"Receivers (hic) have been appointed for the whisky trust and I am not one of them."—Truth.

THE BUGBEE CASE.

Decided by Judge Johnson at Milwaukee Yesterday.

Bondsmen Must Pay the Amount of Defalcation.

Of Rev. David Spencer Who Was Administrator — Amount $6,340.40 —Review of the Important Litigation.

The case of County Judge E. B. Belden vs. Lavinia Bugbee, et. al, was argued before Judge Johnson at Milwaukee yesterday. The case is a most interesting one and involves Rev. David Spencer, formerly a prominent pastor of the city. In September, 1892, Alexander Bugbee, a wealthy citizen of Racine, died and left an estate valued at over $100,000. There survived a widow and four children. At the request of the adult heirs Rev. David Spencer was appointed administrator and gave a bond of $70,000, signed by the adult heirs of the estate as sureties. They requested that no bond be required in so far as they individually were concerned, but that a bond should be given for the protection of the minor heirs. Letters were there fore issued to Rev. David Spencer. A few days after County Judge Belden deemed the bond inefficient and required a new and required a new and additional bond which was furnished by Rev. Spencer with O. R. Johnson and Henry W. Hurlbut as sureties, in the sum of $110,000. Rev. Spencer proved a defaulter and upon an accounting being made it was found that the deficit was $6,340.40. The Rev. Spencer was removed from office and Charles R. Carpenter was appointed administrator in his place.

The action was commenced by County Judge Belden on behalf of the estate, against the sureties on both bonds. The sureties on the first bond sought to defend the action on the ground that the action was brought for their benefit and that the law did not allow them to be both plaintiffs and defendants in the same action. The sureties on the second bond defended on the ground that they understood that all of the directors of the Union National bank should sign the bond and that this understanding was made known to the county judge at the time he received the bond.

The testimony in the case was taken in this city a few days ago and as stated above was argued before Judge Johnson yesterday at Milwaukee and a judgment was rendered by the judge against all of the sureties for the full amount of the Rev. Spencer's deficit $6,340.40. Hand & Flett of this city, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Flett argued the case. Fish & Cary and Quarles, Spence & Quarles of Milwaukee, for the sureties on the first bond and Thomas M. Kearney of this city, for the sureties on the second bond.

It should be understood that Judge Belden is plaintiff in this case by virtue of his office, officially, under the statute, bringing suit on the bond for the benefit of the general estate.

ARE BIDS LEGAL.

Claim That the Bids For Repair of Bridges Are Not Legal.

Recently the board of public works received bids for repairing the different bridges. James Cape & Son, Knapp & Gillen and Peter Galloway put in bids. The advertisement called for separate bids on bridges and then as a whole. Knapp & Gillen and Peter Galloway followed the advertisement, their bid being on bridges separately and as a whole. Cape & Son did not bid separately, but as a whole and their bid was consideralby lower than others. It is claimed that the bid of Cape & Son is not legal for the reason that they did not bid on the bridges separately as the advertisement called for. City Attorney Gittinsg claims it is legal while other attorneys say it is not. There is a possibility that all bids may be rejected in order to avoid any trouble.

ANOTHER GASOLINE STOVE FIRE.

At the Home of Peter Nelson on Twelfth Street Early Last Evening

Mrs. Peter Nelson of 900 Twelfth street was cooking supper last evening over a gasoline stove, when in some unknown manner the fluid became ignited and almost instantly the whole stove was a mass of flames. Luckily the lady was at a distance from the stove and escaped being burned The flames spread to the woodwork and with presence of mind Mrs. Nelson procured a well pole and hauled the burning stove out of the house into the yard and extinguished the fire that had started in the house. In the meantime an alarm of fire was turned in from box 34 and the department responded but their services were not needed. The damage to the building is slight, covered by insurance in an agency of which George D. Fellows is the representative.

OBITUARY.

Hansen.

Mrs. M. Christina Hansen died yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 1305 Herrick avenue, of consumption of the bowels, aged 34 years. A husband and children survive her. Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock from the house.

Gute.

Miss Kate Gute died at her home on North Wisconsin street this morning of consumption aged 19 years. Time of funeral will be announced.

SOMETHING WRONG.

It was a very cold morning and Bobbie came rushing into the house very much excited. "Mommer," he cried, "there's something the matter with me. Please send for the doctor. I'm breathing fog!"—Harper's Round Table.

WHICH WILL IT BE?

Firemen's Relief Association Considering Whether to Give a Masquerade or Theatre.

For many years the Firemen's Relief association's annual mask ball has been a fixture. The events have usually been on a gigantic scale and have attracted many visitors from surrounding towns. At the present time there is a probability that the association will abandon the annual mask ball and substitute a theatre play in its stead. There are members of the association who favor this plan while others are opposed to it. Mask balls in the past have been money makers for the association and have greatly assisted in keeping up the reserve fund. Those opposed to the theatre plan argue that it would be inexpedient and costly to give up the mask carnival and substitute something that might be a blind venture. A special meeting of the association was held last evening at the chemical engine house and a committee composed of Wm. Butterfield, August Buse and Emil Guenther was appointed to confer with the management of the Lakeside Auditorium and ascertain the cost of securing the Auditorium.

HELP THE POOR.

Shoes and Under Clothing Wanted for the Poor.

Thus far this winter the people of Racine have experienced mild weather. There has been very little suffering among the poorer classes, still the poor department shows an increase in numbers. Assistant Agent Mills has investigated a great many cases and finds that clothing is required more than anything else. While the heads of families are able to keep the wolf from the door, so far as food is concerned, wages received will not permit them to purchase necessary garments to keep the little ones warm. Shoes and underclothing are required more than anything else. Those having shoes and underclothing will please leave the same at the poor office or notify the poor agent.

CHANGED ITS BY-LAWS.

Attorney General Maloney to Bring Action Against a Building Association.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Dec. 28.—Attorney General Maloney says he will begin action against the National Home Building association of Bloomington, whose officers Jan. 15 last, without consent of the shareholders, changed the by-law, so that those withdrawing should receive no principal or interest. The former by-law provided for such payment. The position of the attorney general is that the change is illegal and if sustained will cost the association $75,000.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 28.—A temporary receiver was appointed for the Sweets Manufacturing company, engaged in the manufacture of steel and wire. The company has a capital of half a million dollars.

DID NOT FAIL TO KEEP HIS WORD.

"My last blow out in N'York," said the farmer as he slowly undressed, "But I'm in for a good time. No two ways about that."

Then he went over to the fire escape, uncoiled it and threw the end out of the window in case of emergency.

"Can bet your life," he said as he rolled all his clothes up in a ball, with his watch, pocketbook and excursion ticket in the middle and put them under his pillow, "I'm here for a blow out. But I ain't takin ne chances."

"My first and last blow out in N'York," he repeated as he locked and bolted the door before planting the bureau and wardrobe in front of it.

Then he blew out the gas.

It was his last blow out.—New York World.

A SPECIFIC

—FOR—

La Grippe, for Colds, Coughs,

AND LUNG TROUBLES,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Two years ago, I had the grippe, and it left me with a cough which gave me no rest night or day. My family physician prescribed for me, changing the medicine as often as he found the things I had taken were not helping

me, but, in spite of his attendance, I got no better. Finally, my husband,—reading one day of a gentleman who had had the grippe and was cured by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,—procured, for me, a bottle of this medicine, and before I had taken half of it, I was cured. I have used the Pectoral for my children and in my family, whenever we have needed it, and have found it a specific for colds, coughs, and lung troubles."—EMILY WOOD, North St., Elkton, Md.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Honors at World's Fair.

Cleanse the System with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

BOND BILL ADOPTED.

The House Adopts Measures For the Relief of the Treasury.

Not Enough Republicans Opposed to Defeat it.

The First Section Passed by a Vote of 169 to 16—The Second Section is Approved Without a Division of the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—When the house convened at noon there remained three hours for debate on the bond bill. Brosius of Pennsylvania, opened in favor of the bill. He was followed by Parker of New Jersey, in favor of the bill; Mc Laurin of South Carolina, in opposition and Cannon of Illinois, in support. His remarks were applauded when he said the Republicans were ready to increase the power of the secretary of the treasury while those of Democrats who favored free silver opposed the bill because they wanted to impair the credit of the country and force the United States to silver and supporters of the administration would oppose it because they wanted gold bonds.

The debate closed for the respective sides by Crisp and Dalzell. The former insisting it was a political measure to embarras the treasury, and the latter that it was a business proposition to save interest. The voting began at 3. By the time the roll was half through it was evident that not enough Republicans would vote against the first section for bonds. to defeat it. The first section of the bill authorizing the issue of 15 year 3 per cent. coin bonds was passed by the house by a vote of 169 to 16. The second section permitting the secretary of the treasury to issue interest bearing certificates for emergencies was passed without division.

STARTLING.

He—"I saw Miss Backer at Goodwood."

She (thinking of dress)—"Oh, what did she have on?"

He (thinking of horses)—"Nothing!"—Fun.

Mrs. Langtry's greatest hobby appears to be the collection of silver trifles, from the tiny silver furniture of a doll's house up to the exquisite model, which stands on a beautifully inlaid table in a window recess of a large ship under full sail.

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3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis............
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods..........
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head
20	Whooping Cough,........................
27	Kidney Diseases,.........................
28	Nervous Debility........................
30	Urinary Weakness......................
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria....

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a. m.	8.17 a. m.
9.15 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
12.35 p. m.	11.59 a. m.
3.50 p. m.	1.40 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
	8.35 p. m.
Depart for Chicago.	Arrive from Chicago.
7.25 a. m.	10.50 a. m.
9.16 a. m.	1.40 p. m.
11.00 a. m.	5.05 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
12.35 p. m.	
For the West.	From the West.
12.35 p. m.	8.17 a. m.
3.50 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7.25 a. m.	8.17 a. m.
10.00 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
For Chicago.	From Chicago.
7.25 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
10.00 a. m.	6.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	
For the West.	From the West.
3.50 p. m.	8.17 a. m.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE RACINE AS FOLLOWS:

Going North.	Going South.
11.52 p. m. daily	5.33 a. m. daily
4.25 a. m. ex. Sunday	7.30 a. m. daily
5.47 a. m. Sunday only	8.25 a. m. ex. Sunday
9.06 a. m. ex. Sunday	9.35 a. m. ex. Sunday
10.15 a. m. daily	11.35 a. m. daily
1.06 p. m. ex. Sunday	2.20 p. m. ex. Sunday
3.50 p. m. ex. Sunday	4.35 p. m. daily
4.22 p. m. daily	7.52 p. m. daily
6.35 p. m. daily	
9.50 p. m. ex. Sunday	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a. m. daily	7.35 a. m. ex. Sunday
12.45 p. m. daily	12.25 p. m. ex. Sunday
4.55 p. m. daily	4.25 p. m. daily
	8.05 a. m. Sunday only.
	12.20 a. m. Sunday only.

G. S. HENRY, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS LEAVE THE POSTOFFICE AS FOLLOWS:

7.40 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
9.30 a. m.—North and West.
9.45 a. m.—North.
10.40 a. m.—South and East
11.05 a. m.—South and East.
12.20 p. m.—West and North.
12.35 p. m.—North.
1.50 p. m.—South and East.
3.30 p. m.—West and South.
4.10 p. m.—South, East and West.
6.05 p. m.—North.
7.05 p. m.—North and West.
7.25 p. m.—North, South, East and West.
9.00 p. m.—North, South, East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE AT POSTOFFICE:

8.50 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
8.35 a. m.—North and West.
10.35 a. m.—South, East and West.
11.50 a. m.—North and West.
1.15 p. m.—South, East and West.
1.45 p. m.—South.
2.35 p. m.—North.
4.50 p. m.—North and South.
5.15 p. m.—North and West.
6.45 p. m.—South, East and West.
8.00 p. m.—North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

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ETHICS, MORALITY.

Subject of Interest to the Educators of Wisconsin.

Ought Ethics and Morality to be Systematically Taught.

In Our Common Schools — State University and Normal Schools and High Schools Are all Common Schools—So Thinks a Writer.

Editor Racine Daily Journal:

By ethics is meant the science of human duty and by morality is meant the quality of an action which renders it good. By common schools is meant all the educational institutions of the state supported by public taxation. The word common does not refer to grade or to character. The State university, the Normal schools and the High schools are all common schools because they are common to all citizens without distinction as regards religion, politics or race.

An impression has, to some extent, prevailed that because our supreme court in 1890, declared "the reading of the Bible in public schools to be sectarian instruction, to be an act of worship, and a practice of uniting the functions of church and state," and hence inhibited by the constitution of the state, that, therefore a prohibition is laid upon teachers against giving instruction other than what is usually embraced in "science, literature and the arts."

That the court placed no interdict upon teaching ethics and morality is plain from reading the decision. Justice Lyon says: "To teach the existence of a Supreme Being of infinite wisdom, power and goodness, and that it is the highest duty of all men to adore, obey and love him is not sectarian because all religious sects so believe and teach." The learned justice also says: "There is much in the Bible which cannot justly be characterized as sectarian. There can be no valid objection to the use of such matter in the secular instruction of the pupils. Much of it has great historical and literary value which may be thus utilized without violating the constitutional prohibition. It may also be used to inculcate good morals, that is, our duties to each other, which may and ought to be inculcated by the district schools."

It is plain that neither apathy nor neglect on the part of teachers to give instruction in ethics and morality finds any sanction in the decision of the court. Chief Justice Orton says: "Morality and good conduct may be inculcated in the common schools and should be." The perfunctory religious worship, formerly practiced in our public schools did very little good. The heartless reading of the Bible and the tiresome prayers were conducive neither to morality nor good conduct. The theory of religious exercises in school is beautiful, but the practice is often the opposite. To read the sacred Scriptures appropriately implies ability that few of the clergy possess and to compose a prayer involves a degree of culture to which few, whether in the pulpit or on the rostrum ever attain. The schools in which religious exercises are a part of the programme have sent out no manlier men nor nobler women than those in which they are omitted.

But no school has ever commanded the confidence of the people in which ethics as a branch of study and morality as a subject of instruction were assigned a secondary place. The former should be taught as systematically as any of the branches required by law. In no grammar nor high school should the "science of duty" be omitted from the programme. A proper text book should be used and weekly recitations, at least, should be required. There are good text books on the subject, and there is no lack of time. A small part of the time now wasted on arithmetic and geography in the grammar schools would provide for two weekly recitations in ethics. Morality is best taught orally, generally in short morning lectures. The subjects for lectures are countless, such as health, temperance, courtesy, honesty, filial obedience, patriotism, etc. The man or woman, who has the tact, the learning and the wisdom required to teach morality, does not fall far short of being a good teacher.

Our conclusion is that there rests upon teachers of every grade from the mistress of the primary school to the president of the university on professional duty more imperative than to so train our youth that our girls shall become

"Perfect women, noble planned
To warn, to comfort and command,"

and our boys shall be,

"Men who their duties know,
But know their right, and, knowing, dare maintain."

COMMON SPICES.

Ginger is often used to relieve seasickness.

Sumatra pepper is said to be the cheapest.

The nutmeg tree is a native of the Moluccas.

The ginger plant grows from two to three feet high.

A preserve is made from young roots of ginger.

The nutmeg is the seed of a tree of the the laurel family.

The fruit of the nutmeg is often made into a sweetmeat.

Ten varities of plants are known to produce black pepper.

The red pepper plant belongs to the deadly nightshade family.

Cinnamon is the inner bark of a tree of the laurel family.

Cardamon seeds of excellent quality are grown in Germany.

CLEANING OUT VAGRANTS.

How the Sheriff of Rock County Wiped Out Tramps.

Ex-Sheriff John Hogan of Rock county has written a lengthy letter in regard to the vagrant or tramp question and how he succeeded in cleaning them out of Janesville. He made a contract with the county to take care of all tramps for $2,500 per year. He says that upon taking the office he inaugurated a system to make all vagrant prisoners work who were in proper condition to do so. He gave them good food and a good bed, but they worked nine hours per day under the direction of a foreman. They sawed wood, broke stone and did other work. At that time they used to have from 60 to 100 tramps per night. This number dwindled down and it was almost impossible to get a tramp near Janesville. When invited to come back after serving time they would say there were plenty of jails or stations in Wisconsin where they could get lodging and something to eat without working for it. In the letter Mr. Hogan says:

We then had no special laws, ordinances or rules governing tramps. They were treated in all respects as other prisoners, except in the matter of work. Prior to 1891 the number of tramps committed to our jail had always been large, the average in the winter months ranging as high as from 100 to 125 per day. In my first year of office, the entire number of vagrant prisoners was 62, in my second year it was 41, and for my two years, the average of prisoners of all classes, including vagrants, was 8 for each day. I attribute the rapid falling off in the number of vagrants to the fact that the fraternity was not long in learning what treatment to expect in Rock county jail. In the three years preceding my term of office, there had been committed from Clinton alone, a place with a population of less than 1,000, 691 tramps, at an expense to the public (not including board and care in jail) of $7.40 per head. The total number of vagrant prisoners in my two years was 103, and of that number but one was a "repeater," or in for a second time; and from having our jail crowded, as in past years, the entire number of prisoners of all classes was reduced to an average of 8 per day.

As I have stated my proposition to board all prisoners for the gross sum of $2,500 a year, was accepted by the board of supervisors, and went into force on Jan. 1, 1891. In 1887 there was paid to the sheriff $7,782.68, to justices, constables and marshals, $4,129.64; amounting to $11,902.27. In 1888 there was paid to the sheriff $7,182.17, to justices, constables and marshals, $3,211.47; amounting to $10,393.64. In 1889 there was paid to the sheriff $7,881.65, to justices, constables and marshal $4,425.22; amounting to $12,306.78. In 1890 the payment to sheriff was $13,528.89, and to justices, constables and marshals $5,266.22; amounting to $18,794.16. In 1891 there was paid to me as sheriff, for all fees, salary and board of prisoners $5,793.60, and to justices, constables and marshals $3,035.04; amounting to $8,828.64. In 1892 the amount paid to me was $5,063.67, and to justices, constables and marshals $1,631.40; amounting in all to $6,695.07. You will see by these figures that there was a saving to the taxpayers of Rock county, in my last year of office, as compared with the last year of my predecessor, of $12,099.54.

Now, it is by these means that the expense of maintaining our county jail was largely reduced, and the tramp nuisance practically wiped out. In the latter part of my second year there were no tramps committed. My successors have followed the same system, that of boarding all prisoners for $2,500 a year, and practically we have no more tramps. They keep clear of Rock county. And I may add that the saving in expense will be saving for all time, for there could never be elected in this county a board of supervisors that would venture to return to the old system.

POINTS.

Lord Wolseley, it is said, cannot enter a room where there is a cat without suffering intense nervous irritation.

General Nicholas Augusto Bello, the new consul general of Venezuelan to the United States, has arrived at New York.

Two of Mr. Edison's children are named "Dot" and "Dash," after the familiar characters of the Morse alphabet.

James F. Rhodes, the historian, has become a resident of Boston and has been elected to the University and St. Botolph clubs.

Oxford men are beginning to send in petitions, asking the university authorities not to submit the question of giving the Bachelor of Arts degree to the vote of the alumni.

Electric lighting is to be applied to art in Brussels. On the Anspach Memorial St. Michael is represented on horseback slaying the dragon. The sword will be made to blaze like a sword of fire, lights will be put in the saint's eyes and in the insides of the dragon.

Duck Shooting in North Carolina.

New York World: Clearly, six weeks in Washington were not enough to diversify nearly six months at Buzzard's Bay. There can be no diversification without change, and North Carolina ducks are a change.

At this time of the year the North Carolina coast is pervaded by dreamful peace. The sun shines with a mild yellow light through whitish-gray vapor just tinged with blue. The distant hills make a background to heighten the half-lights of the sea. Everything combines to bring the soul of a $50,000 statesman into just that condition of expectant repose which accentuates enjoyment when a dozen quacking ducks fly up suddenly and the breech-loader bangs out the one note of discord needed to make the landscape's harmony complete.

But it is better to stop here. It is not for common, grubbing, everyday people in a work-a-day world to understand all the nice points of North Carolina duck-shooting at the opening of congress.

HE PULLED HIS GUN,

A Desperate Tramp Refuses to do a Little Work.

And Attempts to Brain Keeper Stripple With a Club.

The Hose Turned on Him — Stripple Pulls His Revolver and Backs His Man Into a Cage — Clubbed Out of the Tramp House.

An army of tramps infest the great state of Wisconsin at the present time. Racine catches her share of the follows. From 20 to 30 call at the tramp house every night and ask for shelter. The different stories they tell would fill a thousand page book. As unmitigated falsefiers they beat the world. Often many of them will apply every night in the week. In order to fool the keeper they change clothes and resort to every known trick in the business. The majority of them are young and able-bodied men and will not work if an opportunity is given them, in fact they claim the world owes them a living and an easy life. Possibly among the army are men who have committed crime even as bad as murder.

Last night Keeper Stripple had 20 of them to take care of. Among the lot was Frank McIntosh, an Irishman, who gave his place of residence as Milwaukee, and his occupation a laborer. He was a great big burly fellow and stood over six feet high. He had little to say when led in to the pen and laid down upon the soft side of a plank like the others.

Before 7 o'clock this morning the 20 knights of the road were aroused and fed upon bread and water. Keeper Stripple noticed that there was a pile of dirt close to the sewer in the place and that unless removed it would run in and clog the sewer up. He called upon McIntosh to take a shovel and remove the dirt. With an oath McIntosh refused to do it, claiming that his shoes were not thick enough to enter the hole.

Keeper Stripple insisted on the work being done and McIntosh refused. Then the keeper turned a stream of water on the ugly customer and he retaliated by picking up a box and hurling it at the head of Stripple, and the cold stream of water continued to pour on him. Then he leaped to one side, grasped a big club and threatened to kill Stripple. Quick as thought Stripple dropped the hose and pulled a revolver and pointed it at the advancing tramp.

Luckily McIntosh stopped or a bullet would have been fired into his body and Coroner Stripple would have made a subject for himself. The treacherous fellow was ordered into the iron cage and he sullenly entered and cursed and swore and threatened to get even. Later in the morning he was ordered out of the place and out of town. He was full of fight and it required several blows from a club in the hands of the keeper to convince him that he must obey and the last seen of him he was making tracks for Kenosha.

Goldwin Smith on the Old Testament.

New York Evening Post: The appearance of Mr. Goldwin Smith's article on "Christianity's Millstone," in The North American Review is a striking sign of the times. It is a striking thing that such a man as he should have written such an article; more striking still that it should have been published in a magazine of general circulation; most striking of all that its author should not have been immediately and bitterly assailed. Where are the polemics, where the religious passions and prejudices, of thirty years ago? What Mr. Smith has done is, to test some parts of the Old Testament by modern standards of historical credibility and modern standards of morality, and to declare with great frankness, that he finds on every hand evidences of myth and fable as well as low and barbarous morality. In a style which, by its point and pungency, reminds one of the similar writings of Thomas Paine, he puts together some of the harder things to believe, and the still harder things to practice, in the Old Testament, and urges that it be cast off as "a millstone on the neck of Christianity." For such an article by such a man, so weekly received by the general public and the religious world, it would be hard to find a parallel.

Proprietor—Well, what's the matter now?

New Clerk—I am puzzled about some goods I find in my department.

"Well?"

"I wish to know whether the material is intended for musquito netting, bridal veils or boarding house blankets."—New York Weekly.

Jones—I've always been sorry for one man, who didn't have an opportunity to see much of the world.

Brown—Who was that?

Jones—Poor Atlas; he had it on his back.—New York Truth.

A Good Companion.

ever delightful and welcome, is found in the Youth's Companions, established 1827, yet growing more vigorous each year. Its announcements for the coming twelve months are well worth reading. The remarkable weekly circulation of The Companion testifies to the general appreciation of its worth; to the elevated tone of everything is prints, as well as of its interest for boy and girl, father and mother alike. Those who make the acquaintance of the Youths Companion for the first time this year will find it entertaining, instructive, generous and healthful. Those who for many years have received its weekly visits will find it an old and true friend, more welcome than ever. To all new subscribers and to those renewing their subscriptions, the Companion sends free its handsome four-page calendar for 1896. The four seasons have been appropriately pictured in water colors, reproduced by lithography, size of each page, 7x10 inches. Address The Youth's Companion, 104 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

A Decision at Emporia, Kan., That Will Save Citizens a Half Million Dollars.

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 27.—Judge Randolph in district court decided that a deed can not be given after foreclosure and sale by the sheriff and instead ordered a simple certificate of purchase. The plaintiff will take the case to the supreme court. This decision will save the citizens of Lyons, Chase and Coffey counties alone over a half million dollars, as it means that the majority of cases which have been foreclosed and embraced under this act the debtor may pay into court the price at which the land was bid in, together with interest, cost and taxes and get the land clear.

TO FIGHT THE COMBINE.

The Organization of Railroads Contrary to Law.--District Attorney Ordered to Bring Suit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The interstate commerce commission has sent a letter to the attorney general saying that the organization of the railroad joint traffic association is in conflict with the law and asking him to direct the United States attorney in the Southern district of New York to proceed against it.

IN CASE OF WAR.

What the Wisconsin National Guard Could Do.

In speaking of the probability of a war between England and the United States, Col. W. H. Patton, acting adjutant-general of the state, says that the total strength of the national guard of Wisconsin is 2,657. About 90 per cent. of the number could be put into the field in 24 hours, fully armed and equipped for service. There are four regiments—two of 12 companies, two of eight companies, one battery or artillery, one troop of cavalry. The enrolled militia of the state number 374,661. It is estimated 100,000 volunteers could be raised in 30 days to be armed and equipped by the United States. There are in the state 26 307 veterans who served in the late war, besides about 400 who served in the navy. Gov. Upham has recieved a large number of letters and telegrams from men in various parts of the state offering their services in case of war.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Logging operations at Oconto have been suspended owing to the recent heavy rains.

Old residents of Kenosha take no stock in the story about titles to land there being void.

When the ice went out of Fox river at Green Bay fishermen suffered heavy losses, their nets being carried out into the lake.

Superior people will build an ice boat to compete in the Minneapolis regatta, next month. It will be of the St. Lawrence river type, and will be 40 feet long with 26-foot beam. It will carry 175 yards of canvas and the skates will be of solid steel, 5 feet long.

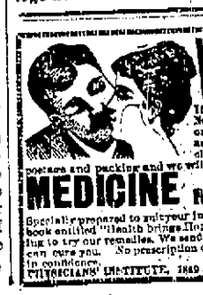
J. W. De Groff died at Marshfield Thursday morning of heart failure. He was until recently editor of the Times in that city and held the position of deputy factory inspector at the time of his death. Mr. De Groff was well known in Grand Army and Masonic circles.

George W. Lawe, reputed to be the oldest settler of Wisconsin, died early Thursday morning at Kaukauna. He was born at Green Bay in September, 1810, and was consequently 85 years of age. His father located at Green Bay, it is said, in 1799, going there from Bristol, England.

The saw mill and planing mill of the Sutherland Lumber Co., at Ashland, burned Thursday. When the firemen were at work they took out a man badly burned, a tramp who had evidently gone to sleep in the boiler room. He was half crazed with pain and in his ravings mentioned a partner, when a search was made and the charred remains of another man was found. When the coroner was about to put the charred remains in a coffin he found the remains of still another man underneath the debris, only partially burned and his face buried, making it impossible to recognize the features.

Fred Andrew was perhaps fatally burned while trying to play Santa Claus at a Christmas gathering at Marinette. He was dressed in a suit of white cotton and while picking a present from the tree his suit caught fire from one of the candles and he was soon a mass of flames. His brothers tried to extinguish the flames and partially succeeded, when he jumped up and ran through the house. They caught him and finally smothered the flames with blankets and water. In running through the house he set fire to the dresses of several little children, but the flames were smothered before the little ones were very badly burned. The house also had a narrow escape from fire, as the Christmas tree tipped over during the excitement and had to be carried out of doors.

Miss Alice Ensign of Oak Park, Ills., is a guest of Miss Fannie Johnson of College avenue.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AN UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCY.

Where the Birth of Twins Would Make a Difference.

Isaac Ringel and Isador Wels recently addressed the following communication to the New York Times:

A man having an estate valued at $30,000 died. He left surviving him a wife, who was about to become a mother. If she should have a boy she was to get one-third of the estate and the boy two-thirds. If she would have a girl the woman was to get two-thirds and the girl one-third. Now, she had twins—a boy and a girl. What was each one's share, equally divided?

Judge David McAdams, when asked his opinion, said:

"The condition upon which the will depended did not happen, and the deceased must be held in law and the deceased must be held in law to have died intestate, and his estate must be disposed of precisely as if he had made no will. If the widow were to take one-third and the boy two-thirds there would be nothing left for the girl. If the girl took one-third and the widow one-third there would not be two-thirds for the for the boy. Nor could the difficult be avoided by holding that, under the circumstances the boy could get but one-third, for this would not satisfy the intention of the deceased.

"To demonstrate this suppose the widow had given birth to triplets, all boys or girls, how could the three join with the widow in taking one-third each?

There would not be thirds enough to go around. To hold that the widow took one-third and the boy two-thirds would be to disinherit the girl, when the deceased had expressed his intimation that the child to be born, whether male or female, should be provided for.

"Besides, the statute provides that after-born children left unprovided for by the will are not affected by it, and as to them it is precisely the same as if the parent had died intestate. (Smith vs. Robertson, 89, N. Y., 555; Luce vs. Burchard, 78 Hun., 537; 22 Edm. R. S. p., 65, sec. 49.) Where the main provisions of a will may be upheld by requiring the beneficiaries to make up the interest of the after-born child, that course may be adopted (Mitchell vs. Blain, 5 Paige Ch. R., 588).

"In this case, however, the will depended for its operation on the possibility of the mother having a child capable of inheriting—not two children. If the contemplated event did not happen the will could have no legal effect whatever. The portions of the will are so connected as not to admit of separation without subverting the intention of the testator; hence, if part becomes inoperative it fails together. Practically there were two other known possibilities not provided for, viz: twins and triplets. In respect to these possibilities one actually happened. The will as a consequence fails, and the law furnishes one in its place, by which the twins share equally in the fathers' estate, subject to the mother's legal rights as widow."

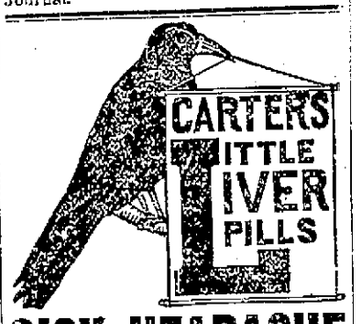
"De man," said Uncle Eben, "dat won' learn, 'ceppin' by experience, am mighty li'ble ter spen' his intire existence in school."—Washington Star.

"Here, Jim, take these two cakes, and give the smaller one to your brother."

James examined the cakes carfoully, appeared undecided, and finally took a heroic bite out of one o them, which he passed over to his brother with the remark: "There, Tommy, I've made you a smaller one; they were both the same size."—Tit-Bits.

Lately Revealed.—"Woman," said the enthusiastic boarder, "is making great strides nowadays."

"She has been making them all the time," said the cheerful idiot, "only she didn't wear bloomers." — Indianapolis Journal.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If those who read this will see what our freight and passenger facilities are, they will be sure to make more use of our lines. Our passenger trains are run to accommodate the travel, and our freight trains are not excelled by any line in prompt handling and rapid delivery. We want to build up our manufacturing interests, and with the abundance of timber of all kinds, pine, hemlock, birch, basswood, maple, oak, etc., tan-bark, together with granite and limestone quarries, clay beds for brick, and our unlimited supply of iron ore, with general proximity to markets, these facts should be of interest to all intending to locate manufactories.
Correspondence is solicited from all who want to do business with us.
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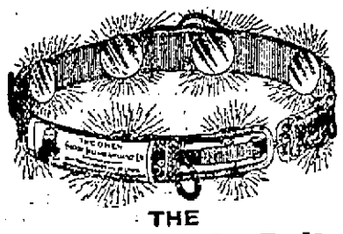
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1057 W. Polk St., Chicago, Oct. 27, 1893.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.:
Gentlemen—Solely in the interest of others who are, or may become similarly affected with myself, I venture to offer my experience with the use of the Owen Electric Belt, and that I am actuated entirely by that motive, must be apparent from the fact that until you see my name and address recorded on this letter you had no knowledge of either. I had long been a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia and nervous prostration, contracted or aggravated by many years residence in the East Indies. About three years ago I purchased one of your Belts in the hope that its use might afford me some relief, and wore it continuously as directed for about four hours every afternoon for a month or so, and the result was perfectly marvelous. My indigestion with all its attendant miseries, nervousness, depression, irritability and insomnia, from which latter I was a great sufferer, have disappeared. I then discontinued the use of the Belt (the existence of which I had indeed forgotten), until about six weeks ago, when a recurrence of my old trouble very forcibly reminded me of it. I again put it into wear (after ceasing its use for over one and one-half years), and with the same extraordinary results, being again restored to health, strength and vigor, after wearing it for only ten days. Under these circumstances I can most emphatically recommend to others suffering from the ailments which I have endeavored to describe, the adoption of the use of the Owen Electric Belt. I had long been aware of the curative powers of electricity from what I had read on the subject, and on my return to England I purchased from Pulvermacher of Regent street, London, the combined chain bands, of which he is the patentee, for which I paid three guineas, and although I must admit that I derived some benefit from their use, I am bound to say the general result did not approach the benefit derived from the use of the Owen Belt, besides which its utility is so great an improvement in comfort and convenience: Pulvermachers' being cumbersome and complicated in adjusting to the body, besides causing from being uncovered, blisters and sores, and above all not being able to regulate the current as is the case in the Owen Electric Belt. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you think fit of this letter, and I shall be glad to answer either verbally or by letter any inquiry made from me on this subject. I am, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
W. J. BRODIE.

NOW FOR NEW YEARS!
—THE—
ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.
COME AND SEE OUR FINE STOCK OF
CUT GLASS, CUTLERY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
LOOK AT OUR NEW '96 CLEVELAND BICYCLE.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES.

Annual Party of the St. Lukes Church Sunday School.

It Was a Pleasant and Successful Affair.

Christmas Tree and Supper at Second M. E. and Bethany M. E. Churches—Dania Society and Young Peoples Society Enjoy Themselves.

The annual Christmas party of the St. Luke's church Sunday school was held at the Odd Fellow hall on Wisconsin street last evening. Like previous years it was a grand success in every way. There is a membership of about 200 in the school. The younger members were served with supper from 6 to 8 o'clock and the bill of fare was all that the little folks could crave. To judge from the numbers observed at the tables nearly every one of them must have called to partake of the good things. After supper the hall was given over to the tots for a dance and they enjoyed it hugely. Oranges and candy were given to each and everyone. Nine thirty o'clock was the hour named for the little folks to don their wraps and go home, but it was like attempting to drive sheep from a pasture where there is good feed. The little ones wanted to stay and many of them did. The older folks enjoyed a social hop to 12:30 o'clock and then ended another of the pleasant successful Chrstmas parties of St. Luke's church.

Second M. E. Church.

The Second M. E. church at the corner of North Wisconsin and St. Patrick streets presented a pleasant and joyous appearance last evening. It was the occasion of a turkey supper and Christmas tree for the Sunday school scholars. Long tables were set in the auditorium of the church. Upon one of the tables was a fat turkey weighing not less than 25 pounds, also other turkeys, chickens, pies, etc. Rev. Lane was there radiant with smiles and every member of the school was given all the Christmas turkey that their little stomachs would conveniently hold. At 7 o'clock came the Christmas tree and it was a beauty. Brilliantly illuminated and loaded with presents it could not help but delight the children. Not one was forgotten and went home with a present and happy. It was the largest affair of the kind ever held in the church and the arrangements were perfect.

Bethany M. E. Church.

Christmas exercises were held at the Bethany M. E. church, corner of Fourteenth and Racine streets, last evening. The edifice was packed with the members of the church and Sunday school and their friends. A fine literary and musical programme was presented, the majority of numbers being by the children of the school. Presents were distributed to scholars and they went to their homes happy and contented that Santa Claus had remembered them.

Young Ladies Entertainment.

The young ladies of the St. Joseph church will give the second of a series of entertainments at the North Side Turner hall on Lincoln street Monday evening next. "St. Elizabeth," from Thuringen, a piece in five acts, will be presented, after which refreshments will be served. The young ladies deserve the patronage of the public as the proceeds will be devoted to a good cause—that of raising a fund for the liquidation of the church debt.

D. Y. P. A. Christmas Tree.

The members of the Danish Young People's association held their Christmas tree exercises last evening at their hall on Marquette street. Many guests were present and an enjoyable time was the result. A huge tree, loaded down with articles of every description, occupied a conspicuous place in the hall, and preceding the stripping of the tree, an appropriate programme was carried out. Marinus Jensen read a selection befitting the occasion and Mrs. F. L. Fancher favored the audience with a difficult piano solo. Then came the stripping of the tree and the distribution of its contents. There was something for everybody, from a rag doll or a jack-in-the-box to some more costly present and, enjoyment reigned supreme until every vestige of a present disappeared from the tree. A supper followed, after which games were played and the balance of the evening was passed in social conversation. All agreed that it was one of the most pleasant times ever spent under the roof of the deserving society.

Dania's Christmas Banquet.

The Dania Society's annual Christmas banquet occurred last evening at Dania hall and in many respects it surpassed any similar event yet given by the society in its many years of existence. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the tables were arranged in a tasteful manner. The enthusiasm and loyalty manifested for the adopted country, whenever an occasion would present itself, was a striking feature of the festivities and on two occasions the guests arose from their seats and joined in national hymns, so devoted is their loyalty to the stars and stripes. Two hundred guests sat down to the banquet table. Dr. S. Sorenson officiated as toastmaster.

The first toast was responded to by District Attorney P. E. Nelson. His subject was "America," and it was a patriotic oration, which aroused the guests to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. At the conclusion of Mr. Nelson's address the orchestra played the old and honored "Star Spangled Banner." The guests could not control themselves any longer and all arose and sang in chorus the patriotic old hymn.

Victor Brown was assigned "Denmark" and paid a glowing tribute to the mother country.

Andrew Dahlstrom very graciously accepted the task to say a few words for the ladies, and as Mr. Dahlstrom is a bachelor he was thoroughly competent to fulfill his mission, which he did to the satisfaction of all, even the gentlemen guests themselves. President Tom Anderson of the Dania society, spoke for the society, in his own happy and convincing way. Mat Myrup responded to the toast "Danish Americans," and his vigorous remarks again aroused the enthusiasm of the banqueters. The orchestra was ready for the occasion and the sweet strains of "America" vibrated through the hall. The guests as one arose and sang the words of this patriotic song.

A. C. Mohder, a gentleman who has quite a reputation as a composer of poetry, delivered a versified speech, treating on Christmas and the happy Yuletide. The Columbian orchestra furnished the music and Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Sorenson did themselves proud by the excellent menu they furnished. The Christmas banquet of 1895 will be one long to be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present.

St. Rose Tree.

Last evening the members of the St. Rose church enjoyed their annual Christmas tree. There was a programme of vocal and instrumental music and literary selections. Every child received an appropriate present.

A Nice Present.

Mr. Henry Compto, one of Racine's old citizens and soldiers, carries a very handsome cane today. It was a Christmas present from his son who is located at Council Bluffs, Ia. It is made entirely of bone, or horns, of different colors.

Ann Street Tree.

This evening the members of the Ann Street Mission will enjoy an entertainment and Christmas tree. A very pleasant evening is anticipated.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Two Wealthy Gentlemen in the City—Reports Heard on the Streets.

On Dec. 12 two gentlmen registered at the Hotel Racine as A. W. Bishop and Matt Slush, Mt. Clemens, Mich. There was nothing extraordinary about that fact, but since the arrival of the gentlemen there have been rumors of various kinds in circulation. Mr. Slush is a very wealthy gentleman and interested in railroads and other enterprises and Mr. Bishop is also a moneyed man. One of the reports in circulation was that the gentlemen intended to invest in one of the leading manufactories of Racine and another that they were negotiating for the purchase of the Belle City Street Railway line. What lent color to the last report was the fact that the two gentlemen with Manager Jackson Case and Attorneys Kearney and Spence, were seen in consultation this morning at the office of the street railway company. A reporter interviewed Attorney Kearney and he said that there was nothing in the reports, that the gentlemen were simply here to sell a number of motors. Mr. Spence was not communicative on the subject and simply said that there would be no changes in the Belle City Street railway. At the hotel it was learned that Mr. Slush was simply here as a guest of Manager Hopper and looking over the city. Perhaps early next week the object of the gentlemen's visit here will be better known.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Johnson Celebrate Their 25th Wedding Anniversary.

On December 26, 1870, Mr. John F. Johnson, of the Johnson & Field company, was united in marriage to Miss Belle Dickey, one of Racine's most estimable and popular ladies, consequently yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary or silver wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson celebrated the event in a quiet manner at their spacious home on Lake avenue yesterday afternoon and last evening. The parlors were prettily decorated and a large number of friends from the city and abroad called and paid their respects and last evening a company enjoyed cards and refreshments. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson received a number of rich and beautiful gifts in the silver line and each and every guest extended congratulations and best wishes and hoped that the popular couple might be spared to celebrate their golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson rank high in social circles of the city and there is not a more worthy couple in the limits of Racine. Among those present from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. George Vance, of Chicago; Mrs. Kent, of Milwaukee.

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

To be Organized by the Different High Schools.

Delegates from Racine, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Madison, and the Milwaukee high schools are holding a session at the Y. M. C. A. rooms in Milwaukee today, for the purpose of forming an athletic league.

It is proposed that the league shall comprise other schools than those mentioned, they being but a nucleus of the organization, a large attendance is looked for. The sports in which the league will hold annual contests are baseball, football and track and field athletics. The schools composing the league will be separated into three divisions for the purpose of convenience, the winners in each of the departments of athletics coming together in a decisive struggle. Baseball and field sports will be brought off in the spring and summer and the year will close with football events.

Burglary at Somers.

The police received a postal card this morning from Somers, Kenosha county, notifying them that the shoe store of S. Estberg had been entered by burglars who carried away rubber boots, shoes and other goods. Tramps are suspected. The robbery occurred on the night of Dec. 25.

OPPOSE THE BONDS.

Cleveland and Carlisle Object to the Bond Bill.

They Endeavor to Justify Their Sacrifice to the Syndicate Last February.

The House Today Adopted a Rule to Extend the Time For a Vote Till Tomorrow Afternoon—Debate Till 10 O'clock Tonight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The president and his advisors strongly oppose the house bond bill. Aside from the objection that bonds are to be redeemed in coin instead of gold the requirement they be sold by subscription disapproved. The experience of the government it is said with sales by advertisement shows that they are ineffectual in character as a means of protection to the gold reserve. On former occasions it has resulted in heavy withdrawals of gold in excess of imports whereas under the sale to the syndicate last February there were very few withdrawals for exports during the life of the contract. Again in these advertised sales the individual subscription to only a small percentage of the amounts taken, the remainder going to banks and banking institutions. The ability of the government to float any considerable loan under the terms of the pending bill is also questioned.

United States 4 per cent. of 1925 were quoted yesterday at 116 bid, producing to purchase over 3 per cent. The administration therefore does not believe the short term 3 per cent. bonds can be sold at par. The question is also asked whether the bill would compel the secretary to accept silver as well as gold in payment for bonds.

All Elements Harmonized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—At a conference between Speaker Reed and the house managers this morning concessions were made to harmonize all elements of Republicans on the bond measure. The final vote was postponed from 5 today until 3 tomorrow with a night session till 10 tonight. All this time is to be given to debate; that a clause be inserted showing it was not the purpose to retire greenbacks; that there be a separate vote, one on the proposition for a fifty million bond issue, another on an unlimited issue.

Carlisle Chips In.

Dingley of the ways and means committee, received a letter from Secretary Carlisle concerning the condition of the treasury. Dingley refuses to make it public. The condition of the treasury is represented as very serious. Carlisle urges legislation for gold bonds. Dingley informed the secretary it was out of the question.

The ways and means committee this morning adopted the amendment offered by Hopkins of Illinois to prevent practical retirement of greenbacks, also an amendment by Lacey of Iowa, making the bonds issued under the act payable within 15 years. The original draft provided to make them payable at the pleasure of the government after five years.

Proceedings in the House.

As soon as the Journal was read the ways and means committee reported the amended bond bill. It is referred to the committee of the whole. First, the committee on elections reported in favor of seating Belknap from the third Illinois district, McGann having given up the contest. The report was adopted and Belknap was sworn in.

The committee on rules then reported the rule providing for a vote on the bond bill at 3 tomorrow afternoon. Crisp opposed the adoption of the rule. He said yesterday a tariff bill was enacted the result of which on industries and revenues no one knew but it was rushed through the house. Today it had been proposed to rush through a bond bill in the same summary manner, but the murmurings of Republicans, discontent had forced the autocrat of the house and the so-called leaders to yield a little more time.

Bailey of Texas, admitted that there had been great abuse of the privilege of debate but said the country would no more tolerate precipitate haste than undue delay. McMillan of Tennessee, criticised the leaders for not allowing even their Republican associates to offer amendments.

Without replying to these strictures, Henderson of Iowa, in charge of the rule demanded a vote on its adoption which resulted: For, 195; against, 101. The Populists and several Republican voted with the Democrats against its adoption.

In the Senate.

In the senate Burrows, Republican, of Michigan, presented an amendment to the house tariff bill placing a duty of 60 per cent of the duties levied under the McKinley law on all articles placed on the free list by the Wilson law. The house bill had only included wool, woolens, carpetings and lumber. It was referred to the finance committee. Resolutions were adopted directing the secretary of the navy to accept the Ram Katahdin. Quay, Republican of Pennsylvania, introduced an amendment increasing the duty on leaf tobacco.

Cullom of Illinois, offered a bill compensating the families of persons killed by the explosion of the ammunition wagon in the streets of Chicago a year ago.

Hill of New York, introduced a resolution that any bonds hereafter issued under the laws now in force in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury be made payable in gold or silver at the option of the holders; no bonds containing such option to draw more than 3 per cent. interest.

PRAYS FOR PEACE.

Telegram From Lady Henry Somerset to Miss Francis E. Willard.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union, has received the following cablegram from Lady Henry Somerset, vice president of that organization:

"We join our prayers and influence to yours to avert the greatest calamity possible to the world, a war between nations in whose history is involved the highest hopes of humanity. God grant we may stand united to fight oppression everywhere."

MARK HANNA ON CANDIDATES

McKinley's Lieutenant Discusses the Chances of the Presidential Candidates.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—Hon. Mark A. Hanna, Governor McKinley's political lieutenant, who has just returned from a four weeks' trip through the east in the interest of his candidate, today discussed the chances of the various candidates as they now appear.

Said Hanna: "I hold McKinley to be the leading candidate. The people want him and the people generally demand him. His chances grow better or brighter every day and in my opinion he easily leads.

Really, the only aggressive candidate besides McKinley, is Reed. Both these men are candidates and very much so. Reed is the only strong opponent McKinley has, that is I mean generally throughout the country.

Allison is not to be regarded at present so much a candidate as he is a factor. He is of course strong in his own section, and may become a candidate before the convention assembles, but at the present time I regard him as a factor only.

Morton is strong in his section but I do not regard him as a candidate. He is sectionally strong and that is all. He is a most estimable man and one whom we all respect highly, but I do not regard him in the light of a candidate.

Of Harrison I know no more than what I see in the papers. In my opinion, he is not a candidate, that is an aggressive candidate. I feel quite sure he would engage in no scramble for the office or do anything that would not be in strict keeping with his dignity and the dignity of his position.

THE MARKET WAVERS.

Stock Market Still Shows Considerable Unsteadiness—Small Declines in London.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The impression here is that stocks in London after the holidays will respond to our improvement, but quotations this morning showed declines in Americans up to 1½. The weakness was partly attributed to realizing and to the unfavorable effect there of the passage of the revenue bill. The local market opened quiet and decidedly weak at material declines in all leading shares. This is attributed to lower cables, and the expectation of a large gold export tomorrow and the uncertainty regarding the term of the proposed issue of government bonds. The declines ranged up to 1½. It is estimate that the gold shipments will be between three and four million tomorrow.

The market soon became firm and most of the shares which had declined recovered before 11 but business was restricted. Realizing sales caused a recession but the market steadied soon after mid-day and fractional rallies ensued.

GIANT POWDER EXPLODES.

Chicago People Believed There Was an Earthquake—No One Killed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A few minutes after 4 this morning four tons of giant powder in a magazine near Romeo on the drainage canal exploded. The detonation was heard at a great distance and the shock was felt within a radius of 50 miles. Nearly everybody within a radius of 25 miles was awakened by the trembling of the earth and the general impression in a million minds was that it was an earthquake. Nobody was killed or injured.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Fatal Explosion of Powder at Milnesville, Pa., Today.

HAVELLON, Pa., Dec. 27.—Andrew Lawrence, Lart Tormey and William Gerard were instantly killed by the explosion of powder at Milnesville this afternoon.

HAYWARD WILL BURN.

Body of Harry Hayward Brought to Chicago For Cremation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The body of Harry Hayward, who was executed in Minneapolis for the murder of Catharine Ging, arrived this morning and was at once taken from the express car for transportation to Graceland cemetery for cremation.

SEVEN WERE DROWNED.

By the Flood Over the Concho Valley on Tuesday.

DALLAS, Dec. 27.—Advices from Sterling county say that five Mexican sheep herders and a woman and girl were drowned in the Concho river Tuesday night during the great storm over the Concho valley.

EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR.

Wind Reaches the Highest Mark in the History of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Last night's storm was the severest ever experienced since the weather bureau was established. At 2 the velocity of the wind was 80 miles, five miles higher than the highest record in the city. The temperature has fallen 14 degrees. Over two inches of rain fell.

CARNAGE GOES ON.

Men, Women and Children of Zeitoun Pursued by Turks.

2500 Have Already Been Killed—Feeble Efforts on the Part of Natives to Prevent It.

Remains of Cardinal Paul Melchers Interred at Cologne Today with Imposing Ceremonies—Earthquake in Spain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27.—It is officially announced that most obstinate fighting preceded the capture of Zeitoun by Turks. Semi-official advices say the Armenians lost 2,500 killed and the Turks 200 killed. The narrow pass between the hills leading from Zeitoun is crowded with Armenian men, women and children. It is prophesied that all will be massacred. The ambassadors of the powers have sent messengers to the palace to make representations with a view of preventing massacres. There is little hope, however, that they will avail anything. The general belief is that the survivors have already been killed.

The financial situation continues very bad. Various projects for raising money have failed and the salaries of soldiers and others are in arrears and discontent in the army is on the increase.

Cardinal Melcher's Funeral.

COLOGNE, Dec. 27.—The remains of Cardinal Paul Melchers, who died in Rome Dec. 14, were accorded an imposing funeral here today. The procession from the Church of St. Gereon, where the body has been lying since it was consigned to the tomb, included all the clergy of the city and many bishops from other towns. Cardinal Phillip Krementz and the archbishop of Cologne celebrated pontificial mass, and the bishop of Treves delivered the oration.

Houses Collapsed.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—An earthquake in the province of Gallcia caused several houses to collapse. No deaths are reported.

SOLDIERS MAY VOTE.

Decision of Judge Seaman as to the Jurisdiction of the Soldiers Home Grounds.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec 27.—Judge Seaman in the United States court today upheld the jurisdiction of the state court over the soldiers' home grounds and ordered the discharge of Thos. Kelly. Kelly was arrested several weeks ago for murderous assault upon Patrick Coghlin. In his decision, Judge Seaman distinctly stated that he had not the least doubt as to the power of congress to assume exclusive jurisdiction but this not being state sovereignity could not be taken away by implication. The opinion of Judge Seaman is of considerable moment to 2,500 inmates of soldiers' home inasmuch as it insures them the undoubted right of suffrage which has often been questioned.

ASK AN EXTENSION.

Dried Fruit Dealers at San Francisco Ask Creditors For More Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Porter Bros. & Co., the heaviest dealers in dried fruits on the coast, have asked their creditors for an extension of time. The difficulty was caused by heavy investments in fruit lands and warehouses. This firm should not be confounded with the Porter Bros. company, another heavy firm in the same line, which was not affected by the suspension.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

Two Girls Drowned in Sturgeon Bay—Their Bodies Recovered

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—Mabel Harris, aged 20, and Lillie Baptist, aged 16, were drowned while skating on Sturgeon bay last evening. The bodies have been recovered.

COKE WORKERS FIGHT.

DUNBAR, Dec. 27.—The Huns and negroes employed at the Morrell Coke works had a battle last night with Winchesters in which several Huns and negroes were shot. When the amunition was exhausted the fight continued hand to hand. One Hun was fatally wounded, eight seriously and six negroes were badly hurt.

HER LETTER

TELLS A WOMAN'S STORY.

Written for Eyes of Other Women.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

There is inestimable pleasure in doing good to others, and joy in a grateful recognition of the act.

On the old York Road, Huntington Park, Philadelphia, dwells Miss M. Downs, whose portrait we give. She desires that her case may be stated as a means of benefiting others. She says: "*Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound has cured me of Kidney trouble, painful menstruations, and headaches. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I cannot describe my feelings before I took it. The pain in my back was dreadful, and during menstruations the agony I suffered nearly drove me wild; and then my head would ache for a week, and now this is all over, thanks to your good remedy. I trust my testimonial will lead others to take it and be cured. They can find it at any drug store. Our druggist says the demand for it is very large, it is helping so many sickly women."

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.

Thompson, Wm. D., over First National bank.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l bank block.
Ritchie & Keck, over Com'l & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 339 Main street.

Architects.

Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davies, D. R., 905 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.

Schulz, O. R., 252 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.

Hall, Spencer, 403 Main street.

Banks.

Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.

Hocking, Josiah, shop 360 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.

Hass, Geo. A., 307 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.

Hinrichs, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.

Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 299 Sixth street.

Druggists.

Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Engravers.

Lange, O. E., 536 State street.

Fire Insurance.

Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

Thronson-Hanson Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Connor, P. M., 304 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Harness.

A. LOBDELL,

Wholesale manufacturer.

Fourth street.

Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.

Patent check books and terrets, if desired.

See what we can do for you.

Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.

Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.

Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 213 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 415 Main street.
Thiesen, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. W., Postoffice block.
Larson, John S., 1014 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.

Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College ave. and Sixth street.

Laundries.

Hagman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buss & Williams, Props., 441 Main street.

Life Insurance.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray, Dist. Agt., Baker Block.

Livery Stables.

McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.

Barbeck, Edward, 1634 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.

Fish, Ed. W., 415 Main street, 2d floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.

Gunther Co., The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.

Rowley Bros., 336 Main and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbia Corners.

Merchant Tailors.

Olsen, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Heizel, D., 315 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Singer, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.

Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.

Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.

Esson & Co., 508 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T. 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.

Prochl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.

Smallen & Schoenleben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Restaurant.

Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.

Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.

Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 227 Main st.

Savings Banks.

Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices and Extracts.

Grand Union Tea Co., 405 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.

Hyman Bros., 342 Main street.

'THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST.'

AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR

SAPOLIO

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Wis., Dec. 29, 1895.

Sad and sudden was the message brought to the home of Mr. Hay, Christmas eve, bearing the tidings of the terrible accident of their son's death. Mr. John Hay spent a few days with his brother, Joseph Hay. They wished him to return to his home and spend Christmas. But that day being the busiest of the year he could not leave his work, which was collector for Gimble Bros., Milwaukee. While attending to his work in the building the fire tug was heard and desiring to see the cause, this young man and others rushed out. While going through an alley, he came in contact with an electric lamp and the electric shock caused his death instantaneously. After the inquest he was taken to Undertaker Peacock and then conveyed to his home in this village, where he was born in 1866 and resided here until two years ago when he was employed by Gimble Bros. He performed his work to the best of his ability and to the satisfaction of his employers. He was a prominent and pious young man, a member of the Y. M. C. A. and was beloved and respected by all who knew him. The funeral, which occurred Dec. 27, was largely attended and the many floral tributes showed the esteem in which he was held by his many friends. The funeral sermon was preached at the home by the Methodist pastor of Milwaukee at 11 a. m., after which the body was conveyed to its last resting place. His parents and brother have the sincere sympathy of every one. but their one and only consolation is the happy meeting beyond the river.

"Where their tears shall cease to flow
And with sweet rapture know,
That the blest one gone before.
To the land of life and song,
Shall with praising then rejoin."

Miss Lydia Sheek spent her Christmas vacation in Milwaukee.

A pleasant afternoon was enjoyed at the home of Mr. G. Smiley, where a family gathering took place Christmas day.

Miss Carrie Jonson is visiting with the Larson's.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., Dec. 30.

Master Clarence Bolton, of Trevor, spent Christmas with friends here.

The Christmas tree furnished a fine social treat for the young people of Bristol.

Mr. Martin Yonk spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Yonk.

Mr. Thos. Hyllier, of Salem, and Mr. Clapp Miner, of Brighton, had business in Kenosha Saturday.

Miss Darrell, formerly a teacher in the south district has been the guest of Miss Florence Ellis.

Mr. Riley Stonebreaker made a trip to Chicago last week looking up his dairy interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have been entertaining a brother from the northern part of this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Van Wie, of Lincoln, Neb., who have been visiting friends in this county for the past three months returned home today.

The lecture given at the M. E. church last Friday night by the Rev. Eaton was a fine literary effort. Owing to the bad roads the attendance was small.

Mr. and Mrs Emmet Shields made a visit to Kenosha last Saturday.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Dec. 30, 1874.

Charles Drinkwater and Miss Margarete Meyers were united in marriage on Christmas day, by Rev. R. G. Rogers, of Kenosha. They will reside near this town.

Messrs. Savage & Nelson have erected a feed mill and on Wednesday and Friday of each week will grind feed for their neighbors.

A very pleasant surprise was tendered Miss Retta Williams on Christmas night, by about fifty of her friends. She returned to Chicago Friday last.

Mr. Merton Siver, of New York, and Miss Siver, of Racine, called on relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Sleight were agreeably surprised by twenty-five of their neighbors on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Mills, of Racine, were the guests of O. L. Crabb and family over Sunday.

Miss Belle and Howard Scofield, of Oshkosh, are spending the holidays with their sister Mrs. J. Z. Collier.

Thomas Smith returned home from Shepherd, Iowa, yesterday.

P. Hansman and family were the victims of an old fashioned surprise party Tuesday evening. The house was filled with merry makers until a late hour.

The M. W. A. Camp, 370, will hold a public installation of officers at their hall on the evening of January 6, 1896.

About twenty-five friends of William Harry entered his home last evening and spent several hours in playing games and enjoying music.

J. W. Kundler, editor of the Hancock Signal, of Garner, Iowa, was a guest of E. M. Minton and family during the past week.

Town Treasurer A. McEchron has collected about one half of the taxes.

PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 31, 1895.

Our Christmas tree and oyster supper was a success and the programme was well rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Whilden of Iowa are visiting with friends here.

Mrs. Rollings and Ruth and the baby after visiting her mother Mrs. Griffith returned to Milwaukee.

Mis Mary Jones left for Milwaukee to visit her sister Mrs. Bluck.

Milwaukee Sentinel: A new year and a new ... would ... well ... gether.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Dec. 31, 1895.

Although the roads were in terrible condition on Christmas they were not in so bad shape that they could keep a large crowd of young people from attending the party given by Mr. F. J. Langley to his young friends. All had a good time.

The death of Johnnie Dietrich, aged 12 years, cast a gloom over the entire village. He was a great favorite and will be sadly missed on the street and also at school. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich will have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement, they having lost six children in a few years. Surely their cup of sorrow is overflowing. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich are thankful to all and especially the Modern Woodmen for kindness extended.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Dec. 31, 1895.

The usual Christmas exercises were held in the Congregational church and there was a beautiful tree loaded with presents.

James McDonald spend Christmas in Rochester.

Mr. Merrill and family spent Christmas with the Patten family on Spring Prairie.

Mr. Buttles has returned from a visit in the north part of the state.

Prof. Axtell who has been sick is reported better.

Mrs. Watson Earle, who has been receiving medical treatment at Oshkosh, has returned home much improved in health.

Elton Healy who is attending the theological seminary at Nashotah is spending his vacation at home.

Boyd Adams, of Racine, was seen in our village this week.

E. Utter, who has been on the sick list is able to be out again.

James Aspinall called on his Rochester friends last week.

The "Band" boys are talking about a basket sociable in the near future.

George Steinhouse is no better.

Happy New Year to all!

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Seymour Barnes, who has been very ill the past week, is reported much better.

The Ferris wheel at the M.E. church on Christmas night called out a large crowd and the excellent programme was well rendered.

Mr. and Mrs Chas. Judd of Milwaukee, were guests at the home of Levi Hulbert over Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Shenenburg will entertain a number of her young friends on New Years eve.

John Oaks, an old resident of this town ship, met with a serious accident on Monday. While driving, his team became unmanageable and he was thrown to the ground, fracturing one of his limbs.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus spent the holidays visiting relatives at Woodstock, Ill.

J. B. Francis and wife returned home after a week spent with her parents in the village. They were accompanied by Miss Hilda Nelson, who will remain with them several weeks.

The Masons of this place will hold public installation of officers next Saturday evening. Their annual oyster supper will be given at that time.

HUSHER.

Husher, Wis. Dec. 31. The opening of our new saloon went off very smoothly, with only a few exceptions, and Dr. Schnetz hopes to smooth them before long.

Saturday evening four ruffians attacked August Urban and used him pretty badly, with knives and anything they could lay their hands on. In consequence he is laid up with a very sore head.

Singing school next Saturday as usual.

Our school begins next Monday, Jan. 26.

SOMERS.

Somers Jan. 1. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Strong are entertaining relatives from the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lober, of Marinette, are visiting at Mr. L. Cook's.

Miss Eva Ozanne is spending her vacation at home.

The revival meetings being held at Somers are well attended.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Dec. 30, 1895.

Miss Hilda Anderson, of Racine, is visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Town Treasurer Tom Overson is busy now-a-days collecting taxes. He reports the farmers as being quite prompt.

Another dance at the M. W. hall Tuesday evening. Music by the Huckstorf band.

After a week's vacation school begins with Miss Mamie Garroty as teacher.

The Christmas trees at this place were not as well attended as they would have been had it been good weather. A good program was rendered and the trees were fairly well loaded.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the circuit court this morning Enolia Smith was granted a divorce from William Smith on grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, drunkenness and failure to support. Both parties are from Kenosha.

Notice of appeal in the case of Catharine Seymour vs. Dick Kirk, was filed in the circuit court this morning. At the last term of the court the case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The amount involved is about $200 and is an action on a lease.

The case of the First Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran congregation et al vs. Viggo Helm et al has been set for Jan. 13 in the circuit court.

... put it alongside of ...

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

Senator Shermon's Speech Commented on by London Papers.

Warning That Further Trouble Has Not Yet Passed.

The New Bond Issue Will Not be Made Later Than Thursday—The Syndicate Will Not Furnish a Guarantee as Before.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Afternoon papers comment on the utterances of Senator Sherman on the president's message on the Venezuelan question. They regard them as a plain warning that danger of further trouble has not yet passed. Stocks opened dull and weak, but later improved and prices recovered somewhat. Spanish securities are in demand on a rumor that Spain would recognize Cuba as a republic. Two firms involved in American railroad securities were declared defaulters on the Liverpool stock exchange.

Our New Bond Loan.

BERLIN, Dec. 31—Wolff News agency which has the closest relations with the German government, says: Details of a new United States loan have not yet been definitely determined on. Conditions, however, are expected to differ only slightly from those under which the last issue was effected. The loan will be about $100,000,000, of which a portion will probably be taken by Germany. All American banks and trust companies are in the operation.

The News Confirmed.

LONDON, Dec. 31—American bankors here have advices from Berlin confirming the announcement of the news agency regarding the new United States loan. The manager of Brown, Shipley & Co. said nothing is determined as to where the new bonds will be placed. He said of course American banks and trust companies and their London correspondents would doubtless absorb a portion of them. They probably will bring 5 per cent. premium in New York, and 8 per cent. in London. He added his advices were there would be trouble in placing them in Germany. A representative of Thomas Morgan & Co., said to the Associated Press that none of the new issues will be floated in London owing to the strained relations between the United States and Great Britain. He added: "That the situation looks graver than ever this morning from a commercial point of view, partly on account of Senator Sherman's position. The affair made a wonderful difference in the business between London and New York and will result in the withdrawal of most of American securities from England. We are sending home daily large quantities of these securities which are thrust upon the market. Some of the new bonds will probably be placed in Germany, but this has not yet been decided. In my opinion our American compatriots have gone mad."

Not Later Than Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Bankers in close touch with the administration express the opinion that the announcement of new bond issue will be not made later than Thursday. The contract with the syndicate will closely conform to that of the previous issue. The loan is expected to be a hundred million with an option of an additional hundred million. The syndicate will not furnish a guarantee as before. Morgan & Co. are receiving applications for allotments of the loan, none to be received after 3 p. m.

DEPREDATIONS OF CREE INDIANS

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 31.—Governor Richards left last night for Washington, where he goes to make a protest against the invasion and depredations of Cree Indians from Canada.

Last week the Canadian authorities refused to act in the matter and the governor decided to appeal at Washington. He carries documents to show that the Indians are filthy and diseased, and are spreading the same wherever they go.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Handed Down by Judge Fish in the Circuit Court.

In the circuit court this morning Judge Fish handed down two important decisions. First in the case of Payne et. al. vs. Harris et. al., in favor of the plaintiff. This is a case in which 40 acres of land in the town of Dover in this county is involved. About 35 years ago Amos Wilford made a will in which he devised the land for the propagation of the gospel in the vicinity of his estate. The plaintiffs claimed that the will was void as there was no person to take the property. The case awakened a great deal of interest in the county. Cooper & Nelson were attorneys for plaintiff and T. M. Kearney for the defendant. Also he handed down a decision of the West Shore Lumber company vs. Minnie Northrop. This was a suit on a mechanic's lien, involving about $500. The decision was for the plaintiff. The attorneys were the same in this case.

The consensus of opinion is that Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania by his notice that he will not be a candidate for re-election has rendered the Republican party an estimable service.

What this country determines is its sphere of action in any matters that affect our national welfare must have a place in the international law of nations, that is all.

England is preparing a good excuse to step in and seize Cuba. That island is indebted to England in the sum of $20,000,000.

The statements of exports for eleven months show a general falling off from those of a year ago.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Number of Students at the State University in 1885 and 1895.

Editor Racine Daily Journal.

A correspondent of the Wisconsin State Journal of a recent date says, alluding to the State university: "As a matter of fact, the enrollment at the opening of this year exceeds that of the opening of last year by 98. Furthermore, the ratio of instructors to students is actually decreasing. In 1885, there were in the institution 421 students and 48 instructors. Today there are nearly four times as many students while the corps of instructors is only doubled."

1. "As a matter of fact," though music has been taught at the university for many years, yet the "music scholars" have not been enrolled or reported until November, 1895. It is these who constitute the 98, which exactly measure the excess of the enrollment of 1895 over that of 1894.

2. In selecting 1885 for a comparison with 1895, the darkest years in the history of the university is chosen. The laboratories, the machinery, the collections and the apparatus had but recently been destroyed by the fire which reduced Science hall to ashes. No freshman class in engineering entered that year, and only six in civil, 11 in mechanical and two in metallurgical, of those who were in the engineering courses when the fire occurred, are registered for 1885. But unfavorable as that year is for comparison, it will not suffer when properly compared with 1895. In any fair comparison it is necessary to compare colleges rather than aggregates of enrollment for the university. The college of law and the experiment station ought to be compared by themselves; leaving the college of letters and science, the college of mechanics and engineering, the college of agriculture and the school of pharmacy to form a group.

If the professors of the experiment station and of the college of law are omitted there were left, in 1885, 37, and if the law students are subtracted from the total enrollment there will remain 379. This gives a ratio of 1 instructor to 10.2 students. Making the same reductions for 1895, there remain, according to the directory of November, 1895, '96 instructors and 974 students. This gives a ratio of one structor to 10.14 students. This result hardly sustains the statement that "the ratio of instructors to students is actually decreasing."

3. As regards the statement that "Today there are nearly four times as many students, while the corps of instructors has only doubled," since 1885, it is very remarkable. Assuming the statement to be true, it would be necessary to show that four times 421 is 1,196 instead of 1,684, and that two times 48 is 114 instead of 96.

4. All statements of fact relating to the university ought to be made with care. If found to be incorrect confidence in the management is impaired and the institution loses in reputation. J.

DISMISSED FROM SERVICE.

War Department Dismisses Lieut. Pague From the Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—An order will be issued from the war department today dismissing from the army lieutenant Pague of the Fifteenth infantry for shooting at Col. Crofton at Fort Sheridan last summer. It was found his action was caused by the excessive use of liquor.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

On Thursday will occur the marriage of M. Lahey to Miss Mary Riel at Burlington. Many Racine people will be present.

Born to Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Gilman, of North Wisconsin street, a son.

Miss Kordt left today for Chicago having spent a week with Racine friends.

Born to Policeman and Mrs. Edward Schumacher today, a son.

Dr. A. L. Buchan was called to Somers to attend a 12-year-old son of Mr. Dorsing who is suffering with multiple abcesses.

Mrs. E. B. Kilbourne and Mrs. D. O. Hibbard left for Oconomowoc to attend the Anderson-Handy wedding.

Newton Evans is home from Missouri to spend the holidays.

BRAZIL WILL NOT ACCEPT.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 31.—Before congress adjourned yesterday the minister of foreign affairs explained the impossibility of accepting the arbitration proposed by Great Britain regarding the disputed ownership of the Island of Trinidad.

COURT AND CRIME.

Last evening the patrol wagon was called to Racine Junction for the purpose of arresting a couple of tramps who were hilarious.

Emil Jorgenson appeared in Justice Morey's court yesterday and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Mrs. Mary Mutson, charging her with assault and battery. The case was dismissed.

Small Fire on Forest Street.

This afternoon, about 9:30 o'clock, a lamp set fire to the curtains at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Gemmill on Forest street, damaging the furniture to the extent of $150 and the building about $150. The damage is covered by insurance. The house is owned by P. M. Olson. The fire was subdued with pails and water.

A Good Offer.

The members of the Royal Arcanum will enter into a new departure during the coming year. They offer an elegant bed room set to the wife of the member getting the largest number of new members by May 1, 1896. The Arcanum is eighteen years old and has 172,000 members and last year had but fifteen assessments.

CITY BREVITIES.

A Happy New Year.

It would be a good idea to get out a street sprinkler on such a windy day. Great clouds of dust filled the air all day and pedestrians came near getting lost.

All of the city employes received their December salaries today. About $8,000 was paid out.

You want to begin practicing to date your letters "1896."

Six degrees above zero at 7 o'clock this morning, the coldest weather we have had in a month.

After the new year is ushered in grocerymen will close their places of business at 7 o'clock in the evening, Saturdays excepted.

The Journal wishes all its readers a Happy New Year.

There will be a watch night service at the Second M. E. church tonight beginning at 10:30.

The regular meeting of the Young Men's club of the Church of the Good Shepherd was held last evening in the church parlors. After the business session the members discussed the subject of "Profit Sharing." Rev. Grier presented the arguments in favor of a system of profit sharing in manufacturing industries compared with the present systems of day wages and piece work. An informal discussion of the topic by other members followed his remarks.

At the Odd Fellows' hall on Wisconsin street last night the members of the Bon Ami club enjoyed another of their popular dancing parties. Schulte's orchestra furnished the music.

Every attorney in the city is requested to be at the county clerk's office at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of organizing a bar association.

Mrs. J. T. Williams will give her dancing social social at Armory hall tomorrow evening. The little folks will dance from 7 to 9:30 o'clock and then the old folks will enjoy themselves.

The dance announced to take place at the Hotel Racine New Year's night will not take place. A sufficient number of society people did not desire to take part.

All of the banks in the city will be closed tomorrow.

New Years night the members of the Dania society will have their annual New Year's festival at Dania hall. It is for members only.

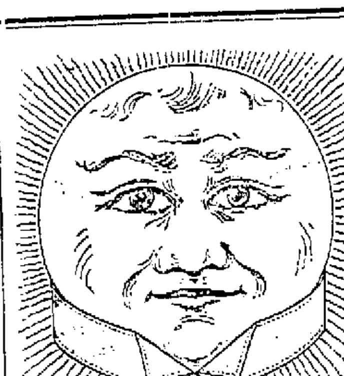
Last evening the Young Men's club, of the Universalist church, met at the church parlors. There was a large attendance and the question of "Profit Sharing" was ably discussed.

A quarterly membership social, of the Young Women's Christian association was held at the rooms last evening with a good attendance. It was a most delightful event and an interesting programme was presented. Reports of the work showed that it had progressed finely and the association is doing great good and growing fast. The entertainment programme was splendid and some of the leading subjects of the day were ably discussed by the young ladies.

There will be a watch-meeting this evening beginning at 8 o'clock at the Second Baptist church, corner of Wilson and State streets. Said church will also have services on Wednesday at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., at which last named refreshments will be served. Speakers of note from abroad will take part in all these services. Hence good times are expected and strangers cordially invited.

Staff Captain and Mrs. Winchell of the Salvation Army will appear tonight and conduct a big meeting closing about 10 o'clock, after which a watch service will take place and last until the old year goes out and the new one comes in.

Minneapolis Times: There seems to be something sinister in the health office move against the smoke nuisance just after your wife presented you with a box of cigars.



A Collar The Sun Can't Hurt.

"Celluloid" collars and cuffs are waterproof and will not wilt with perspiration. You can wear them on the hottest day or in the hottest place with comforting knowledge that they will look as nice when you take them off, as they were when you put them on. When they get soiled you can clean them yourself in a minute, with a damp cloth or sponge. Get the

TRADE CELLULOID MARK INTERLINED

and you'll have the right kind.

They are imitated of course, but if you want the genuine insist upon those with above trade mark. Sold everywhere, or send direct to us. Collars 20 cents. Cuffs 40 cents pair, mailage paid. State size and style wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, New York.

SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Racine Lodge No. 18 F. & A. M. Instal Officers and Enjoy a Banquet.

Racine Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M., is one of the largest and most rapidly growing Masonic organizations in this section of the state. Yesterday afternoon the members conferred the M. M. degree upon one candidate and last night upon another. The newly elected officers were installed by J. C. Brooker, P. W. M. and Henry Beswick, marshal and representative of the grand lodge. The new officers of the lodge are:

W. M.—Dr. F. R. Garlock.
S. W.—B. Elmlinger.
J. W.—R. B. Laing.
S. D.—George Chamberlain.
J. D.—John R. Jones, Jr.
Stewards—A. Liock and H. S. Blake.
Chaplain—Rev. C. S. Lane.
Tyler—Alexander Leighton.
Treasurer—J. C. Brooker.
Secretary—C. H. Washburn.
Trustees—J. J. Hoernel, J. W. Hall. O. W. Smith.

After the installation a banquet followed in the dining room. Dr. Garlock, the W. M., acted as the toastmaster and some ten members of the Union Grove Masonic lodge were present. Speeches were in order and it was one of the most enjoyable evenings ever passed by No. 18, and their Masonic friends. Addresses were made by Dr. Garlock, D. J. Morey, B. B. Northrop, S. W. Eager, Dr. McDowell, of Chicago, Ellis Seed, of Union Grove, H. S. Blake and others.

Births, Deaths, Marriages.

During the year 1895 there was recorded at the register of deeds' office 1,051 births, 713 deaths and 438 marriages. These figures are far in excess of those for 1894.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE MARKETS.

New York Stocks.
Reported by Northrop & Flides.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Dec. 31.	Closing. Dec. 30.
Am. Cot. Oil	16¾	17¼	16⅝	17½	......
Am. Sugar	101¾	103	101½	102⅞	101⅝
U. S. Leather pfd.	64¼	64¼	63⅝	63⅝	63½
U. S. Leather	......	......	......	......	10¾
C. B. & Q.	75	77¼	75	77⅛	74¾
C. M. & St. P.	67	69	67	68¾	67⅛
C. & N. W.	98	99½	98	99½	97½
C. R. I. & Pacific.	65¾	67¾	65¼	67⅞	65⅜
Reading	5	5	4¾	5	5
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	99⅛
Chicago Gas	62⅞	65⅝	62¾	65⅞	62¾
Del. & Lack.	169¼	169¼	169¼	169¼	......
Del. & Hudson	......	......	......	......	125⅝
D. & C. F. Co.	16	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	16
Gen. Electric	25¾	26⅝	25¼	26	25½
Lake Shore	140½	141	140½	141	......
L. & N.	43⅝	45¼	43⅝	45¾	43¼
Mo. Pac.	25	26	25	26	24⅛
Manhattan	102⅛	102¾	102	102¾	102½
N. Y. Cent.	97⅜	97⅛	96½	96¾	97⅛
Nat. Lead	25½	25¾	25¾	25½	24½
Union Pacific	4½	4¼	4	4	4
Omaha	35	35⅛	35	35¼	34⅛
Wabash	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	15½
Western Union	85¼	86	85⅝	86¾	85½
Am. Tobacco	77	78	77	77¼	77
Atchison	14	14⅞	14	14¾	14
Ches. & Ohio	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15¼
Northern Pacific	12	12¼	12	12½	......
M. K. & T., pfd.	24¾	25⅛	24¾	25¾	24⅞

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; 5c lower; light, 3.45@3.65; heavy, 3.40@3.70; mixed, 3.40@3.67½.

Cattle—5,000; steers weaker; others steady; beeves, 3.10@4.60; cows, 1.60@3.75; Texans, 2.70@3.00; stockers and feeders, 2.30@4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000. Steady.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Yorkville and Mt. Pleasant Fire Insurance Company will be held at Ives Grove, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. F. Moyle, Secretary.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

Milwaukee Journal: Dunraven has arrived at that unhappy stage where he cannot even make a success of kicking himself.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Philadelphia Times: Likely enough the pen will prove the mightier than the sword in this affair. All needed is to draw another line.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Home rule for cities is the coming cry. It is founded in justice and should prevail. Cities would then be subject only to the organic law of the state and it is certain far better municipal government would exist.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist Racine, Wis

Rich Red Blood

Is the Foundation of the Wonderful Cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That is Why the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are CURES.

That is Why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the severest cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other blood diseases.

That is Why it overcomes That Tired Feeling, strengthens the nerves, gives energy in place of exhaustion.

That is Why the testimonials for Hood's Sarsaparilla are solid facts, and will stand the closest investigation.

That is Why the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla have increased year after year, while other preparations of less merit have come, held a little temporary favor, and are heard of no more.

That is Why Hood's Sarsaparilla requires the largest Laboratory in the world. That is Why

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

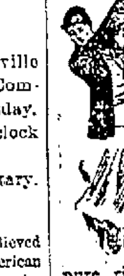
CHINESE SMUGGLED IN.

A Batch of Celestials Slip Through the Fingers of Federal Officers and Are Hidden in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Through the treachery of an officer in the custom house two carloads of Chinese for the Atlanta exposition have slipped through the fingers of a score of United States inspectors and are now somewhere in Chinatown, safe out of reach of federal control or interference. The Chinese were landed in this city before daylight and were hurried in carriages into the Chinese quarters. How many there were in the party is not definitely known. The collector of the port received what he considered reliable information that 104 were coming overland to the city, but agents of the Chinese claim only 43 were spirited away.

Boston Globe: The Venezuela excitement has at least served to stimulate a study of South American geography. Everybody now knows where the Orinoco river is.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: Kentucky morality that burns people alive because they are bad, is a terrible thing to contemplate. Kentucky should remember that she has become a Republican state.



A man's health is the rope by which he climbs to success. If he can keep his health, he will go on to success. Yet his health is the very thing he neglects more than anything else. It is easier to keep health than it is to regain it. When a man feels himself running down, when he realizes a loss of vitality and energy, he must call a halt. The strands of his rope are parting rapidly. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has helped thousands of men in just this condition. It makes health, it makes pure, rich blood, it forces out impurities and kills germs. It doesn't make any difference what name you call your trouble by—dyspepsia—kidney disease—rheumatism—consumption—skin disease, the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it absolutely. None of these diseases can retain hold on the body when it is full of rich, pure blood.

Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

First publication Thursday Jan. 2, A. D. 1896.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—WISconsin. In the matter of the estate of of Hiram Lee, deceased. In probate.

On reading and filing the petition of James Birchell, administrator of the estate of said deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered the estate of said deceased, and paid part of the funeral expenses of said deceased and expenses of administration, that said estate is insolvent and wholly unable to pay any part of the claims allowed against said estate and praying for the adjustment and allowance of his final account of the receipts and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for his discharge from his trust herein.

And it is ordered, that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this court at a regular term thereof to be held on

Tuesday, the 4th day of February, A. D., 1896.

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said court, in the city of Racine, in said county, and that thereupon such action will be had and order made as to the court may seem proper.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in said county of Racine, and that this order and notice be served upon the attorneys of all persons who have appeared in the proceedings herein, at least twenty days prior to said day of hearing.

Dated, Dec. 27, 1895.

By the court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

HOW TO BECOME LAWFUL PHYSICIANS. Course by mail. Illinois Health University, Chicago. dec21tdk2tw

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR hides and calf skins at our tannery. F. Platz's Sons Leather Co. dec2t6

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 160 ACRES, three quarters mile west of Western Union Junction, with farm buildings and two orchards. For price address August Machnitzke, Western Union Junction. nov28tw

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN PURE BLOOD LEGhorns and Plymouth Rock roosters. G. Langlois, 1503 Wisconsin street. dec31dy6twy2t

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 1.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL,

Reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee.

Immediate Action to be Taken on the Measure.

Will Increase all Duties on the Dutiable List and Takes From the Free List the Few Articles Which Have Been Revenue Producers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, reported to the house a tariff and bond bill today.

Accompanying the report it says the currency deficiency in the revenue for the past two years and a half is regarded as one of the most repotent difficulties the treasury has encountered and an important factor in the creation of serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken the confidence in the financial operations of the government. The treasury deficiencies at that time it says is at the present time, ground for supposing the insufficient revenue will continue the remainder of the fiscal year and how much longer no one can safely predict. In view of this the committee believes there is abundant reason for increasing the revenues. Insufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use redeemed greenbacks to pay the current expenses, and thus supply the "endless chain" of which the secretary of the treasury complained of to draw the gold from the treasury and make the necessary issue of bonds replenish the reserve. It declares it is evident that as long as there is an insufficient revenue this will go on and bond sale after bond sale will be required.

But if the revenue is sufficient, these redeemed legal tender notes, would not have to be paid out and there would be so much less opportunity to draw gold from the treasury. The committe believes if in the first six months of a run on the redemption fund, the treasury had been receiving adequate revenue so as to temporarily hold the redeemed notes, the disposition to present them for redempton would soon have been overcome.

Lots of Paper But no Gold.

In fact we have $50,000,000 of cash in the treasury above a hundred million dollars reserve and the twenty odd millions of working balance cuts no figure as this $50,000,000 represents $50,000,000 of redeemed legal tenders for whose redemption the $50,000,000 in gold was borrowed. If we continue to pay them out to meet the deficient revenue they come back to draw $50,000,000 more in gold from the treasury which we must supply by selling $50,000,000 more of bonds. The committee says it believes it is the duty of the house to pass a measure that will yield about $40,000,000, which would be sufficient to put an end to the deficiency, "and to do this without delay leaving it to others whose co-operation is required to finally place such legislation on the statute books, to meet the responsibility in their own way."

The report adds, in response to the urgent call of the president, the committee felt impelled to act with all possible dispatch. It looked to increased customs duties as the most appropriate source of additional revenue because we already are raising a disproportional amount from internal revenue and because by increasing the import duties, stricken home industries would be encouraged and a move made toward turning the balance of trade in our favor.

No General Revision.

The proceeding report says the committee has not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines as the majority hope this can be done in 1897 or 1898, because such revision could not become a law at present and because such revision could not be speedily accomplished, whereas additional revenue is needed at once. It was thought best to frame a simple measure, increasing all duties on the dutiable list and taking from the free list the few articles which have always been revenue producers and limiting the operation of the bill to two years and a half, until the present deficiency in the revenue is overcome and ought to receive approval on patriotic grounds, even of those who are opposed to protective duties. The report says a horizontal dealing with the tariff can only be justified in emergencies. The committee estimates that the bill will give $40,000,000 additional revenue of which $25,000,000 will come from wool and manufactures of woolens. The report makes a comparison of the proposed duties on wool and its manufacture, with the duties levied under the McKinley tariff as already given in these dispatches. It says such duties are framed mainly on revenue grounds in the hope to secure the approval of those in official places whose co-operation is essential to legislation.

Powers of the Secretary.

The report on the bond bill notes the powers of the secretary of the treasury under existing legislation to issue 4 and 5 per cent. bonds and asks whether it is not clearly for public interest why he should not have authority to sell lower rate and shorter term bonds. The committee think it is and included in the bill a provision that the proceeds of bonds sold shall be used exclusively for redemption purposes. The object is to secure such separation of the redemption fund from ordinary cash in the treasury, as will protect the reserve, of certificates of indebtedness. The committee express the opinion that the secretary of the treasury should always have such authority to meet temporary deficiencies.

No Time For Delay.

The house committee on rules decided to report a rule to vote on the ways and means tariff bill at 5 o'clock today and the bond bill at 5 o'clock tomorrow. An amendment to either bill will not be allowed, but a vote for a substitute may be taken. The Democrats will demand a yea and nay vote on the adoption of the rules.

The speaker at once referred the tariff and bond bill to the committee of the whole on state union.

Crisp, in behalf of the minority on the rules committee, said the minority had no opportunity to prepare or file views.

Henderson of Iowa, said the committee on rules presented a special ironclad order for a vote on the tariff bill at 5 p. m., and demanded a previous question on the adoption of the order which ordered a division. Henderson then explained the urgency which necessitated such a summary action. Congress was confronted with business centers staggering under feverish declarations, from the White House and it is of the highest importance that the house act promptly.

He aroused the Republicans to great enthusiasm when he said that this is a business matter for business people and should be met in a business way. Republicans were not afraid to assume the responsibility. The Democratic policy emptied the treasury and the Republicans would fill it. The Democratic president sent to congress a declaration of war, three days afterward he led a petition of bankruptcy. We are not for war, continued Henderson, "we have not declared war although war will find us ready. Let not the business interests of the country shiver before this tempest in a teapot. The country has assets."

Ex-Speaker Crisp Protests.

Crisp asked every member to weigh his responsibility before voting for the rule. Under it this bill, affecting every interest of all sections of the country it was proposed to put through without the right to amend. He insisted that there was no necessity for such a course and it was not demanded by any department of the government, nor was there any necessity for an increased revenue. He protested against the use of the whip and spur for its passage.

Dalzell of Pennsylvania, said a peculiar exigency existed. This is not a general tariff measure, but an emergency bill. The Wilson bill with 600 amendments was passed with only two hours debate under a rule reported by Crisp himself.

Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among the Republicans touching the proposed bond bill. The dissenters assert that it could be used by the hostile administration for the permanent retirements of green backs. Hopkins of Illinois, prepared an amendment to obviate this, which will be considered by the committee on ways and means tomorrow morning. The amendment is as follows:

"Provided nothing herein contained shall be constructed to repeal or modify the existing law which authorizes and directs the reissue of said legal tender notes." Hopkins is confident the amendment will be adopted.

The Rule Adopted.

After further discussion the rule was adopted 212 to 89, a strict party vote.

MATRIMONIAL.

Knetsch-Doonon.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning Miss Ortella Theressa Knetsch and Mr. John W. Doonon, both of this city, were united in marriage at the St. Patrick's church, by Rev. Father Stephen Trant, in the presence of many friends and relatives. The bride was attired in a cream cashmere costume trimmed with lace and carried bridal roses. She was attended by Miss Josephine Doonon, who looked pretty in a pink costume and carring pink carnations. This afternoon and tonight a reception will be held at the groom's home in the Judd block on Main street. The newly wedded pair received many handsome and costly presents They will reside at 326 Main street The groom is a popular young gentleman of this city and the bride an estimable lady. To the couple is extended the best wishes of all for a long and happy wedded life.

Nelson-Gibson.

Mrs. Andrew Nelson and Mr. John Gibson were quietly married yesterday. The groom was formerly a well known employe of the Belle City street railway, but now with the Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Johnson-Larson.

On Wednesday noon at the home of Mr. Asa Morris on Sixth street, Mr. Charles D. Johnson of Janesville, was married to Miss Rena Larsen of Racine. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Chas. H. Percival. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson leave today for a brief wedding journey and will make their home in Janesville, Wis.

Groseth-Olson.

On Sunday evening at the home of the officiating clergyman, Mr. Ronald Groseth was married to Miss Inga Olson, by Rev. Charles H. Percival, in the presence of immediate relatives and friends of contracting parties.

A QUIET CHRISTMAS.

How the People of Racine Observed Christmas Day.

Christmas Trees. Entertainments and Church Services.

Ushered in with Lowering Sky—Green in Every Sense of the Word—Review of the Events That Occured Yesterday.

It was a green Christmas in every sense of the word. There was no snow, the weather was mild and the merry jingle of sleigh bells was missed. The day was ushered in with a lowering sky and a continuation of the drizzling rain was threatened, but late in the morning the sun peeped from behind the clouds and people commenced to appear upon the streets and in the afternoon things presented an animated appearance. Citizens and old residents vied with each other in telling stories of how they had seldom seen such a funny Christmas day, so far as the weather was concerned. The weather prophet had predicted a fall of 30 degrees in the temperature to be followed by a tremendous snow fall, but the prognosticator missed the guess as he has of ten done before.

Resorts of various kinds were filled with people and the lunches served eclipsed the best of Christmas dinners. Services at the different churches were attended by hundreds of people and the opera at the Lakeside auditorium caught hundreds and there were few entertainments and dances and consequently most everybody remained at home to exhibit presents or enjoy a genuine merry Christmas.

Merchants said their trade was equal to any year for five years back and the toy stores were cleaned out of everything.

When 12 o'clock came on Christmas eve the chime of bells at St Luke's church ushered in the advent of the day, and those who were up sprang that old and ever welcome wish, "A Merry Christmas." And thus the Christmas of 1895 came in. Let all hope it will bring many happy returns.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Services, Trees and Entertainments.

At the Welsh Congregational church last evening a supper was served and the edifice was crowded.

At the Second M. E. church last evening Rev. C. S. Lane preached an able Christmas sermon before a large congregation.

At the St. Rose church the services were impressive and were held at 5 and 10 o'clock. The music by the choir was extra and fine.

St. Mary's church services were in accordance with the programme published. The choir singing under the leadership of Mr. Henry Schulte, was excellent.

Services at the St. Joseph and St. Patrick churches was of the regular Christmas order and the music by the choirs could not have been improved upon.

The cantata at the First M. E. church on Christmas eve was an enjoyable affair and the little folks were delighted with the gifts received.

The usual Christ entertainment and tree was held at the German Evangelical church on Park avenue last evening and the scholars all received handsome and appropriate presents.

Services at St. Luke's church were appropriate to Christmas and the programme published in these columns Tuesday was carried out to the letter. The solos by Mrs. Henry J. Rogers, Mrs. F. W. McAnanny and Dr. J. E. Armitage, were beautiful renditions.

Union services were held at the Immanuel church at 10:30 Christmas day and the music by the choirs of Immanuel and Holy Innocents was grand. The Christmas tree was held on Christmas eve and the programme was the same as previous year.

Never did the interior of the Congregational church present a more beautiful appearance. In the afternoon the infants were given a Christmas tree and Christmas eve the Sunday school tree and entertainment was held. Prof. McCormick assisted in the exercises and the address of Rev. Mr. Percival was enjoyed.

The Ladies Ten Cent Aid society held its annual Christmas exercises at Danin hall last evening and a large crowd of people were present. An excellent programme was carried out and among those who took part were members of the Danish Gymnastic club, Mandolin trio, Prof. Menge and orchestra, C. Jonson in violin selections and others. A supper was served and a general good time was the order of the the evening.

At the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening there was a character party and it was one of the most interesting and novel ever given by that church. Mother Goose characters were the favorites with many of the children, but a great variety of other personations were noticed. At 7 o'clock the march of the children took place and was witnessed by many. Ice cream, cake and other refreshments were served in the lecture room and the decorations could not have been more appropriate.

First M. E. Church.

At the First M. E. church the Sunday school room was crowded with children eager to witness the cantata, "A Christmas Dream." The entertainment was decidedly enjoyable and the children who took part deserved much praise for their beautiful singing and for their intelligent interpretation of the cantata. The delight of the children knew no bounds when Santa Claus came tumbling down the chimney. The room was decorated with holly, evergreen and flags, besides the usual Christmas tree Tickets had been given to each one of the 537 members of the school, most of whom were present. At the close of the entertainment each member received a package of candy and another of nuts.

Church of the Good Shepherd.

The little ones of the Universalist Sundays school had a most jolly Christmas eve. They gave an entertainment consisting of songs by the school, a solo by Mr. Beck and recitations by Ethelwyn Grier, Mabel Sgalfoos, Viola Speich and Willie Easson. Nine scholars united in a Christmas acrostic and a larger number took part in a little play called "Santa Claus Chimney." Upon the stage there had been built the quaintest of old-fashioned brick chimneys with a wide mouth, in which were a pair of andirons and on the mantle was an old-fashioned clock and a pair of brass candle sticks. All around were hung the stockings of the scholars, each with a name upon it. The characters of the play were as follows: Fairy, Etta Schultz; Bright Eyes, Schulz; Prince England, Elmer Easson; Princess England, Francis Smith; Beb Eskimo, "clad in fur from top to toe," Harold Morris; Master Germany, Herbie Graves; Holland, Theo. Grier; Wisconsin, Doratha Kastler; Little Tot, Fannie Goff; Miss Norway, Marion Grier; Tatters, Jennie Hoyt; Tatters' Brother, Eddie Kastler; Tennessee, "darkie," Arthur Schroeder, and Santa Claus. At the end of the play all of the children lie down and go to sleep and Santa Claus comes down the chimney and fills the stockings. Then up the chimney he goes. A march follows and then the stockings are distributed. Every child in the room receives a box of candy and all is over. It certinly was a unique entertainment and one that will remain in the children's memories through many a year.

The annual party of St. Luke's Sunday school will take place at Odd Fellow hall on Wisconsin street tonight.

The Sunday school scholars of the Second M. E. church will be given a turkey supper at 6 o'clock this evening. The Christmas tree will be held at 7:30 o'clock and everybody is invited to be present.

Trinity M. E. Church.

The Sunday school of the Trinity M. E. church on La Salle street held their Christmas exercises last evening. They had a large audience and a good programme. The participants acquitted themselves with great credit and special mention may be made of the cantata, "The Elves," by Miss Selina Anderson and Master Henrickson together with 12 boys and six girls. They went through their parts perfectly and greatly pleased the audience by the clever rendition of the cantata. Mr. Peterson of Doud street, is an artist of no ordinary ability and for some time before Christmas has been busy painting "The Angels Appearing before the Shepherds." He finished it shortly before Christmas day and presented it to the Sunday school. It is a beautiful work of art and the Sunday school thank Mr. Peterson very heartily for his kind gift.

Christmas at the Baptist Church.

The Christmas entertainment at the Baptist church Tuesday evening, was a success in every respect. W. T. Lewis was in his happiest vein and the enthusiasm soon caught the whole school. They assembled at 6:30 o'clock in the church Primary and at 7 o'clock they marched up stairs while J. C. Lunn presiding at the organ, played a grand march, and the whole school joined in singing, "Joy to the World," after which the Christmas story was read and Rev. J. Birkholz led in prayer, then followed a very pleasing and finely rendered programme, every number of which was good. The teachers of the Primary Department deserve great praise for the training of their classes. There were many fine recitations and songs by classes and individuals almost too numerous to mention separately, but the little folks did finely. And the time had gone by very fast when the lights were turned out and Santa Claus made his appearance on the dimly lit stage, in the back ground of which there was visible four children stockings hanging over the fire place. Santa Claus who looked around for some place to bestow his gifts, when suddenly there appeared before him an exceedingly pretty little girl in her night gown, telling him where to find her stockings and not to make any mistake in filling them which he proceeded to do at once.

Then the lights were turned on again and Santa Claus told the school that he could not use his sleigh this time as there was no snow on the ground and he had to come in a Mitchell wagon. He also talked about the chorister's wooden shoes which he used to fill in old Germany for him, and then began the distribution of presents, every scholar receiving a pound box of nuts and candy and fine apples. The children of the infant department had the privilege of receiving their gifts through the tree, which had been hung there before, and now the little ones were called by name to receive their presents. A busy time followed and exclamations of joyous "Ah's" and "O's" were heard until the Superintendent called for silence and introduced Dr. W. S. Haven, who stated that the ladies of the church and Sabbath school wished to send to the pastor's wife, who lies ill at a hospital in Chicago, their love and sympathy with a fine gift and it was unanimously voted thas the whole school join in this greeting. The Rev. D. B. Cheney thanked the school in behalf of his wife and a general jolly good time followed.

The decorating committee had beautifully decorated the church and deserve great credit for their fine work.

Racine County Asylum.

Last night Christmas was appropriately observed at the Racine county asylum. Superintendent and Mrs. James Malone, who are always looking after the interests of the patients, arranged an entertainment and Christmas tree. The programme embraced musical and literary selections, inmates taking part in every number. It was a very interesting affair and to see and hear many of the people one would hardly realize that they were insane. The Christmas tree was a beauty and every single patient received one or more presents.

Giving Away Candy.

Dan & Sol gave away over 3,000 pounds of candy yesterday and it is believed that over 5,000 children and others received a bag. Three men were kept busy all day handing out the bags to the little ones when they called. Many of the youngsters came from the extreme north and south parts of the city and were out of breath, so afraid were they that a bag would not be left for them.

A Generous Gift.

The Young Woman's Christian association received a generous gift of $25 in cash yesterday as a Christmas present. Accompanying the gift was a poem entitled "A Christmas Message to the Racine Y. W. C. A."

A Few Presentations.

The advent of Christmas is always the occasion for the bestowing of gifts on some favored person or firm. It is a slight token of the high esteem in which the donor is held by his friend or employes. Below is a few presentations that came to light yesterday.

Chief of Police Johnson was the recipient of a meerschaum pipe from the members of the police force.

A. E. Patterson, foreman at the spring works, was presented with a gold headed umbrella by the employes of his department.

Buse & Williams were presented with a handsome office chair by their employes. The firm retaliated and each of the employes carried home a big fat turkey.

The Schroeder Dry Goods company gladdened the hearts of their clerks by giving each an order for $5 worth of goods on any store in the city.

The employes of the Racine Wooden ware company presented their superintendent, Mr. F. E. Lucas, with a very handsome office chair.

Fisher & Landon's west side steam laundry office contains a handsome new office chair today, the gift of the employes to the firm.

Mail carriers and employes of the postoffice were each presented with a large bottle of Horlick's malted milk by the Horlick Food company.

Officer Charles Wood presented the police department with a pen holder rack in the shape of a horse shoe. The shoe was made for Jay-Eye-See, but was too light and was never put on.

M. C. Hansen remembered the clerks of his store, by appropriate Christmas gifts.

W. H. Laing, superintendent of the Racine Water company, was called to the station and presented with a box of pure Havana cigars by the employes of the company. Each one of the employes carried home a Christmas turkey, a present from the company.

Co. F. are delighted over their Christmas gift of a handsome picture of the governor and his staff which was presented to them.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER SAFE.

Broke a Shaft in Mid-ocean—Several Sea Disasters.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 26.—The long overdue steamer Strathnevis, which left for the Orient Oct. 12, was towed into port at midnight. She broke her shaft Oct. 20, 180 miles south of Unalaska and made her way back under sail with adverse winds until Friday, when she was picked up by the steamer Miowera, and towed five days when the hawser parted in a storm. The Strathnevis was finally brought up under Destruction island where she was discovered by a tug and brought in.

ALGIERS, Dec. 26.—The British steamer Bellerophon collided with and sunk the French steamer Emile Soisise. Thirty passengers of the latter, including 25 natives, were drowned.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 26.—The cruiser Kawan Ping, one of the war ships captured from China by Japan, was wrecked on Pescadore islands Saturday. Nearly all the deck officers and 60 men are missing.

FIRE IN AN ILLINOIS TOWN.

MCLEANSBORO, Ill., Dec. 26.—The large general store buildings of Asher & Ledbetter, J. E. Robinson and T. G. Berridge & Co. burned this morning. The loss is $85,000.

"I have a friend that suffers terribly with the heat."

"Where is he living?"

"He isn't living."—Louisville Truth.

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

A Chicago Couple in Seach of a Valuable Diamond.

An Umbrella Thief Makes a Raid on Mohrs Hotel.

Fred Neeley Wanted by the Officers—Wholesale Raid on Clothes Lines Tuesday Night—General Criminal News About the City.

John Faber and Mrs. J. Bell of Chicago, arrived here at 11:50 o'clock last night, via the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. They came in search of a young man named Frank Steeber, whom it was suspected had stolen a diamond valued at $800. The couple informed Policeman George that the young man kept company with a servant girl employed at the residence of A.P. Dutton on Lake avenue. At midnight the family of Mr. Dutton was aroused and the cause of the unseeming call made known. The girl readily admitted that Mr. Steeber, who is a second cousin, had called to see her, but she know nothing of any diamond ring and supposed that Mr. Steeber had returned to Chicago last evening. Steeber is boss of the bell boys at the Palmer house in Chicago and the supposition is that the diamond was missed and the fact that Steeber left Chicago and came to Racine, led to the suspicion that he took the ring. Mr. Faber and Mrs. Bell went back to Chicago today and no doubt Steeber will be called upon for an explanation.

It appears that there is another story to the diamond theft. The parties who came here were Mr. and Mrs. Bell and Mr. Bell gave a wrong name for reasons best known to himself. The young man accused of the robbery is a brother of Mrs. Bell and his home is at Manitowoc. He was caught at the C. & N. W. depot this morning, admitted the theft and handed over the diamond. On account of the sister not caring to prosecute him he was let off after being brought to the police office. Mr. Bell said the young man had been visiting at his home and was not a bell boy at the Palmer house as he claimed. Mr. Bell is a detective. The young fellow left for Manitowoc.

Umbrella Thief.

A man who gives his name as Frank Leslie occupies a cell at the county jail on charge of entering the Mohr hotel on Christmas eve and stealing a couple of umbrellas. After the theft had been committed it was reported to the police. The thief called at the Cawley house, left an umbrella outside and entering attempted to sell the other, which had the name of Louis Mohr engraved upon handle. Alderman Robert Kammerer of the First ward, who has gained the reputation of being quite a detective, heard of the matter and captured the fellow, and turned him over to Chief of Police Johnson and he was landed in jail.

Leslie was arraigned before Justice Wentworth this morning. He pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and not having money to pay a fine he was sent to jail for fifteen days. He told the officers that he came from Antioch, Ill.

Frank Neeley is Wanted.

The police are looking for a man with a broken nose. His name is Frank Neeley. On Nov. 15 last he was arrested by Policeman Bassinger and assaulted that officer. For the offense he spent 30 days in jail. From this city he went to Kenosha and stole a valuable overcoat. The officers of that place telephoned a description of the man and coat and dubbed Neeley as a dead game sport. A search of the different resorts of the city failed to find him. Neeley is considered one of the worst toughs who has struck this section of the country in years.

Escorted Out of the City.

Frank Schmidt was shipped from this city to Kenosha Tuesday afternoon, by Officer Paderson, who paid his fare. Schmidt had just spent eight months and two days in the county jail. He was first sent up five days on charge of drunkenness; then he and companions built a fire under a building on Junction avenue and set the structure on fire. For this he was sent up two months. Then he assaulted Policeman Harding and was sent to jail for six months. When found by Officer Peterson Tuesday afternoon he was very drunk and noxious to be arrested. The officer thought he had been kept by the county long enough and consequently shipped him.

Are Honest Men.

The two green Germans arrested at the Chicago & Northwestern depot several days ago, with 900 cigars in their possession, came by the goods honestly. Officers suspected that the cigars might have been stolen. The prisoners gave the name of a Chicago man from whom they bought the cigars. Yesterday Chief Johnson received a message from Charles Pittelkon of Chicago, stating that the men were all right and had purchased the goods of him.

Will be Released.

It is barely possible that the two men arrested by the police with a dozen pairs of rubbers in their possession which they attempted to sell, will be released, as Chicago and Milwaukee officers cannot be ascertained where the goods were obtained. It is known that the men are crooked, but to prove it is another thing. There is nothing to do but discharge them when their terms expire.

Clothes Line Raid.

During some time Tuesday night sneak thieves made a wholesale aid on clothes lines in the vicinity of Racine and Twelfth streets, and stripped half a dozen different lines of their most valuable clothing. It was the largest raid on clothes lines reported in many days, everything of any value being carried away. Among those who suffered a loss are A. Smith, Charles Johnson, A. Lucason, Charles Evenson and Mr. Brotherson.

Imbibed Too Freely.

George Roberts, a stranger in the city, drank too much Christmas whisky and became intoxicated. This morning he was fined by Justice Wentworth but had no money and went to jail for a term of five days.

A VALUABLE STRING.

Wellington Briggs' String of Trotters at the Hickory Grove Track.

Wellington Briggs has the following string of trotters under his care, belonging to the Uhlein Bros. at the Hickory Grove track:

Pelen Brach (2:19¾) gray mare, by Alcazar (2:20¼).

Almaloy, stallion, by Alcazar, dam Mollie Maloy (2:20½) by Red Wilkes.

Annie Woodruff, bay mare, by Gogebec, by Red Wilkes, dam Lottie Woodruff (2:28).

Geo. G., black gelding by Sam Ensign.

King Woodruff, bay gelding by King Peadmont (2:30), dam Annie Woodruff by Gogebec, sire of Afrite (2:08¼).

Sultonion, black stallion by Sulton (2:24.)

Mata, bay fillie, by Tennera Wilkes (2:27) by George Wilkes, dam Marcola by McEning (2:18).

La Bon Ton, bay mare by Stamboul (2:07½) dam Bon Ton (2:26) as a two year old, second dam Bonnie Wilkes (2:29) by Geo. Wilkes.

Lady Combs, bay fillie by King Peadmont (2:30) dam Lillie Combs by Alcazar.

THE TREE BURNED.

Christmas Tree Burned at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Dickey.

There was rather an exciting Christmas up at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dickey on Lake avenue yesterday. A beautiful Christmas tree with many presents had been arranged for the little folks. In some manner it caught fire and set fire to the rugs on the floor and for a time it looked as if the house would catch fire. A light of glass was knocked out of the window and the tree thrown out and after a hard time of it the rugs and other things which were ablaze were extinguished. All of the presents were burned and with the other damage will amount to quite a heavy one. New presents were purchased for the children just the same.

OBITUARY.

Behrend.

Gustave Behrend died at Union Grove on Dec. 24th, aged 53 years. Deceased was born in Germany and was a resident of Racine for twenty years. Three years ago he moved to Union Grove. By trade the deceased was a blacksmith and while a resident of Racine was employed at Fish Bros.' Wagon factory. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him. A wife and four children survive him. The body will be brought to this city for burial via the C. M. & St. Paul railroad, tomorrow morning at 8:17 o'clock. Friends will meet the remains at the depot and escort them to the Mound Cemetery.

Judd.

Died in Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 22, 1895, Mrs. J. W. Judd, aged 78 years. Much of Mrs. Judd's early life was passed in New York City. She and her husband, Dr. Judd, were among the pioneer settlers of Illinois. For several years of her later life Mrs. Judd resided in Racine, living in the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Frank Wells. Although she had reached a ripe old age her bright intellect was still undimmed and the sweet simplicity of her character endeared her to many.

After the Box Receipts.

Last night an effort was made to garnishee the box office receipts of the Columbia Opera company, playing at the Lakeside Auditorium, to satisfy a claim of Foster & Co., proprietors of the Kirby House, Milwaukee, amounting to $100 and alleged to be due for board. The papers were placed in the hands of City Marshal James Easson who served them, but it was too late as the company had settled up with the management of the house.

A Terrible Death.

N. C. McCaughey, of Milwaukee, was to have spent Christmas with Prof. Casterton, of this city, but did not come, Mr. Casterton receiving a telegram that his room-mate, Joseph Hay, had met a horrible death by being electrocuted. The accident was one similar to that which ended the life of young Maderey at Fish Bros. Wagon company office some months ago.

Parisian "bloomerites" are having hard times, not only being condemned by conventional women, but looked on with suspicion by the police. Any woman who enters a shop wearing the up-to-date bicycling costume is liable to surveillance. Shoplifters have adopted the bloomer to further their own ends, as they find the roominess of the bifurcated skirt can conceal beneath its fullness voluminous pockets which readily hide stolen goods. —Paris Letter.

A DARING JOURNEY.

THE TRIP TO THE NORTH POLE BY BALLOON.

Preparations For the Perilous Sweep Over the Arctic Regions—Some of the Difficulties to Be Overcome—Letter From Stockholm About the Enterprise.

[Special Correspondence.]

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7.—A great deal of popular interest is being manifested here in the preparations which Engineer Andree is making for his proposed balloon trip to the north pole. He intends to start next summer with but two companions on what will probably be the most daring journey ever undertaken by an arctic explorer. I have seen the announcement in English papers that he is to start this winter, but this is a mistake.

The fame of Engineer Andree is already worldwide. He has made several balloon voyages in the interest of science, his most recent exploit being a trip over the famous maelstrom, during which he photographed the whirlpool and exploded the theory that it was dangerous to ships. He not only intends to locate the pole, but to photograph the country around it. King Oscar and the Royal Swedish Academy of Science are patrons of the enterprise, and a fund of over $30,000 has been contributed to cover expenses.

Dr. Nils Ekholm, one of the most noted meteorologists in Europe, who was a member of the Swedish north pole expedition in 1882, is to be the second member of the party. The third is a young man who, although recognized in Swedish scientific circles, has yet to win his spurs abroad. This is Nils Strindberg. He is only 23 years old, but is an electrical expert and has written a book on the subject of his researches which has been well received.

On young Strindberg will fall the task of managing the airship in its perilous sweep over the arctic regions. I saw him at his home here the other day and asked him to tell me something about his plans and preparations.

"Yes; it is decided that I am to accompany Engineer Andree," he said. "We are to start early in the summer, just when I do not know. At present we are devoting most of our time to the building of the balloon. We are just now experimenting with different materials of which the bag is to be constructed. Something that is strong, light and gastight must be found. No ordinary balloon silk will do, for our

NILS STRINDBERG.

ship must be kept in the air for about two months with one inflation. We are testing samples which have been sent us from France and Germany, and when the best material is decided upon, the work on the balloon will be begun at once.

"Early in the spring, or as soon as the balloon is completed, I am going to France to spend a month or two in practicing aeronautics. I shall have an expert to instruct me and expect to make many ascensions. By the end of May I expect to bring the balloon to Stockholm, and from here we start for Spitzbergen. There we will wait until we get a favorable south wind, and then—off for the pole.

"Our balloon is to be entirely novel in its construction. Instead of a basket, it will be fitted with a small house, built of as light material as possible and just large enough for us to exist in. The house, or cabin, as it would be called on a ship, is to be divided into four rooms. In the two upper rooms will be the photographic and scientific instruments. We expect to direct the movement of our balloon by means of a sail, which is to be regulated by a system of drag ropes invented by Engineer Andree. These drag ropes, of which there will be several, are to be attached to baskets made of cocoanut fiber. The dragging of these baskets will not only set the sail at the desired angle, but will keep the balloon at a distance of about 850 feet from the earth's surface—as high as we can go and get good photographs. Thus we will skim over the lonfields at a good rate of speed without encountering any of the obstacles which have hitherto made arctic exploration so laborious and discouraging.

"The management of the drag ropes and the sail will be my share of the work, while M. Andree and Dr. Ekholm attend to the cameras and the scientific observations. When we finally reach the earth's axis, we intend to hover around the vicinity for a week or more, if practicable, and take photographs of as much polar territory as possible. From these pictures a map of this mysterious region can be made.

"One great hardship at present stares us in the face, and that is that during our entire sail of two months or more we will not be able to have any fire, either for warmth or for the preparation of food, in the car of the balloon for fear that the gas will catch fire and explode. I am now trying to hit upon some plan of heating food by chemically produced electricity. If I am not successful, we shall have to get along with cold meals. We are studying the Eskimo and the Russian languages in view of the possibility of our landing among people who speak either tongue.

"We shall not try to sail back to Sweden from the pole, but will take a southwesterly course and land somewhere in America. If our gas holds out, we may sail down across the United States and land somewhere in the vicinity of New York. Yes; I am anxious to start and am confident that our trip will be a success."

M. S. ELMORE.

Sold His Wife.

Jake Gregory, an ignorant old negro at Henderson, Ky., traded off his wife, Peggy Ann, to a neighboring negro for an 8-year-old mule, a pointer dog and $5. The transfer was affected with the woman's full consent, and her belongings were hauled to her new abode by the aforesaid mule.

A CAMPAIGN TRICK.

Getting the Best of an Abusive Adversary In Kentucky.

The following story is told by Edward J. McDermott in an article entitled "Fun on the Stump," in The Century:

A few years ago a plain country doctor and a Mr. May, who was fond of jewelry and wore a valuable diamond stud in his shirt bosom, were running for the legislature in one of our counties. The race was close and hot. At one speaking the doctor made the following fierce and dangerous thrust at his opponent: "Fellow citizens, don't you want an honest man in the legislature? Of course you do. Now what sort of man is my opponent? Why, gentlemen, look at that magnificent diamond he wears! It is almost as big and bright as the headlight on a locomotive. Your eyes can hardly stand its glare. It is worth hundreds—maybe thousands—of dollars. At what valuation do you suppose he has put it for taxation in his return to the state assessor? Why, at the pitiful sum of $20!" The crowd yelled for the doctor. Three days later the two met again in joint debate. Again the doctor took up his telling theme, and held forth eloquently and passionately in denunciation of dishonesty and diamonds and false assessments, and then he again told of May's false return to the assessor. "Look at that gorgeous pin, gentlemen! My eyes can hardly endure its dazzling rays. Solomon in all his glory"—

"Hold on there, doctor!" said May. "Do you mean to say this pin is worth more than $20?"

"Yes, I do—20 times or 50 times $20!"

"Would you give $20 for it, doctor?"

"Of course I would."

"Well, you can have it for that."

"All right!" said the doctor, and he hurriedly counted out the money and took the pin. Then May rose to speak, and the crowd cheered him. He was undoubtedly "game" and honest. He was willing to take what he said the pin was worth. He was elected. A week after the election he called on the doctor and said: "Doctor, I don't want to rob you of your money. Here's your $20. That pin you bought was paste. I got it in Louisville after your first speech. Here is my real diamond. If I can ever serve you, let me know."

ENTERTAINING ROYALTY.

Some of the Curious Rules That Are Observed at the Dinner Table.

Many people are not aware what a business entertaining royalty is, how they are hedged off by a hundred little observances from ordinary mortals and treated as if they were a different order of beings entirely. If any one, for instance, is honored by being allowed to entertain a prince and princess at dinner, all the other guests invited to meet their royal highnesses are asked for a quarter of an hour before the time, so that there may be no chance of the illustrious guests waiting.

One very curious rule is that at dessert none but the royal guests must have finger glasses put before them. The origin of this rather uncomfortable restriction is interesting. At a time when Jacobites were more common than they are now, and when the chances of rising in favor of the Stuart pretenders to the throne were not altogether remote, certain highborn rebels were accustomed to drink to the king, holding their glasses over the water in the finger glasses. And so, while apparently drinking a loyal toast, they were really drinking to "the king over the water."

When the ladies have left the dining room, a cigarette at the dinner table is the invariable custom. The prince, whoever he may be, must not be asked to light his cigarette with an ordinary match, but has a little spirit lighter handed him for his sole use.

Upon one occasion, when the Prince of Wales was dining in the hall of Trinity college, Cambridge, in which it is considered by the dons a sort of sacrilege to smoke, he was not offered the customary cigarette. The prince had been an undergraduate at the college and may have felt some hesitation in defying the well known custom.

But nature prevailed, and his royal highness pulled out his cigar case and lit up, an example which was gratefully followed by many of the other guests.—New York Journal.

Green Hair.

According to The Medical Press, greenish hair in men occupied in copper works and in copper mines is not unknown, for as far back as 1654 Bartholin drew attention to its occurrence. Since then several other observers have recorded instances of the same. The most recent case is that of Dr. Oppenheimer's, who, at a meeting of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical society, showed a specimen of green hair obtained from a patient who had been under his treatment. The hair was a pale but distinct green, this color being more marked on the head and the mustache. But, curiously enough, in the hair all over the body the same coloration was displayed. Copper was easily demonstrated chemically. Microscopically the hair was uniformly colored, no crystals being seen anywhere. The patient did not return after his first visit, and it was ascertained that he died two years later with a severe cough. The fact, however, is certain that workers in copper works need not necessarily become affected with the poisonous metal, provided that scrupulous cleanliness is observed. The hair must be washed daily in a solution of soda, ordinary water being useless for the purpose. Experience shows that the part first to become affected is the mustache, and next the head, but if the latter be protected by a thick cap no coloration is produced.

A Fine Skin.

A fine skin is one of the most wonderful and lovely things in nature. It really consists of six layers of networklike lace of the most exquisite texture, the filaments various in size and irregular in arrangement, lustrous as gossamers. The uppermost layer is a series of tiny facets forming a grain, which, when in perfection, shines not only with the reflected brilliancy of the under layers, but with a light of its own, producing that exquisite whiteness which would be destroyed by anything like rough friction. And people are so idiotic as to lay on creams and unguents, ointments and other mysterious preparations of whose ingredients they know nothing. In a case that cropped up not long since it was proved in court that some stuff sold in a bottle at half a guinea cost exactly 3 farthings to make. Or was it 1 farthing? Some fraction of a penny.—London Truth.

Her Mistake.

"It was very pinchy of you, ma'am, to have set upon the burglar and so ably captured him," said the police inspector, "but need you have injured him so badly?"

"How did I know it was a burglar?" asked the woman. "I'd been up three hours waiting for my husband. I thought it was him."—Liverpool Mercury.

HIS SMILE DISAPPEARED.

And So Did He, Taking a Prize Bee Along With Him.

The old man in the "L" smoking car was absorbed in his newspaper when the burly youth entered. A pasteboard box was on the seat beside the old man, and with the air of a man who knew his rights and was prepared to enforce them, the youth sat down on it.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the old man politely, "but you're sitting on my box."

"I know it," replied the burly youth as he took a cigar from his pocket and prepared to light it. "Why didn't you get it out of the way? You only paid for one seat, I guess."

"If you had spoken to me," explained the old man, "I would have made room for you. I was reading the paper and did not see you."

"It ain't my business to keep your things off the seats," retorted the burly youth. "I paid for a seat and took it."

"But I have something in that box that I wouldn't have injured for a great deal," expostulated the old man.

"Well, I guess it's done for now," said the burly youth, with a taunting laugh.

"Perhaps it isn't," urged the old man. "If you'd kindly get up for a minute"—

"But I won't," returned the youth shortly.

By this time some of the other passengers were becoming interested, and one or two of them evinced a desire to throw the burly youth out of the car. A faint smile that seemed to lurk around the old man's mouth, however, made them hesitate. He looked like a man who thought he had the best of the affair in spite of the other's calm assurance.

It was perhaps two minutes later when the burly youth emitted a wild yell and bounded from his seat into the aisle. Another yell followed, and he bounded down the aisle toward the door with both hands in the vicinity of his coattail pockets. On the platform of the car he began making frantic endeavors to take off his coat, but before he succeeded the train pulled into a station, and he sprang off and dashed into the waiting room.

The old man had thrown a paper over the box when the burly youth got up, and now he carefully raised the edge of it and inspected what was underneath.

"Confound him!" he exclaimed at last.

"What's the matter?" asked one of the others.

"Why, he's run off with one of my prize bees," said the old man ruefully.—Chicago Post.

Buying and Selling.

Connoisseurship is beset with temptations, and it is hard to lay down rules. It is clearly fair to buy a young man's work at its market value, say a Rossetti in the pre-Raphaelite days, for £30 or £100, but to purchase below the known value, say, a Shakespeare quarto from an ignoramus for a crown is trading beyond reason on another's ignorance. The same considerations apply as in betting. In fair betting a man buys a chance, but when the chance you sell is no chance at all, and you know it, you are swindling. Betting ethics, which are vague, forbid betting on a certainty, but really the morality of the matter is that a man should get his money's worth in the way of a chance. Still if it is not fair to trade on another's ignorance one may profit in reason by one's own knowledge.

For instance, a well known writer picked up in a twopenny barrow at different times the only two known copies of a Shelley pamphlet. The pamphlet was unsigned, and perhaps not another man in the kingdom would have identified the book, so that the purchaser almost created the value of what he purchased. In horse dealing caveat emptor is taken in its widest sense yet even in buying horses cases may arise where the buyer should not take too good care of himself. No doubt in such bargains as well as in connoisseur purchases one has to take into account all the times one is "done," and the professional horse coper or bric-a-brac dealer makes it his trade to sell, not at a fixed price, but at the largest possible profit, so that the tables may fairly be turned on him.—London Spectator.

His Wedding Fee.

The pastor of a prominent church in a city of New York was discussing with one of his country parishioners the subject of ministerial salaries. The parishioner insisted that his pastor must be laying aside a great portion of his salary—which, by the way, was not large, as city salaries go—and when the minister attempted to explain that there were many demands for money on a man in his position the farmer intimated that the wedding fees for a year would amount to a tidy sum. Unable to disabuse the farmer's mind of this impression, the minister asked him what he would give for the first four marriage fees.

The farmer replied, "I will give you the best cow on my place." It was a year when cows were worth two or three times the price they have been bringing this season.

"It is a bargain," said the minister.

In a few weeks the first wedding party arrived. As soon as they were gone the minister drove out to see his parishioner. "I have come to pay the first installment on the price of that cow." The preacher went out to his carriage, returned with a covered basket, and, opening it, disclosed two small puppies.—New York Press.

Compensation.

"One of the things that irritate me," said Mr. Glimmery, "is to have the man whom I sit down next to in a street car persist in sitting slowed round so that he takes up more room than belongs to him and deprives me of some that belongs to me. One of the things that rejoice me is the expression on the face of the man who has been occupying three-fifths of a cross seat on the elevated, and who looks up, but fails to move when somebody comes along looking for a seat, when the big man sits down beside him, and, calmly, irresistibly and conclusively, crowds him over to where he belongs."—New York Sun.

Worked Too Well.

Agent—I have called, sir, to show you our new patent cash register which I am introducing—prevents all peculation, sir; makes it utterly impossible for any clerk to steal a cent.

Mr. Slowgo—Don't want 'em.

Agent—You don't?

Mr. Slowgo—No, sir; my neighbor next door put in one o' them things last Monday, an before night the hull force had struck for higher wages.—New York Weekly.

The great telescope at the Vienna observatory is an object glass 27 inches in diameter, set in a steel tube 33½ feet in length. The whole weighs 9½ tons.

The word ascertain formerly meant nothing more than to make certain of a fact.

PUGET SOUND SHACKS

PICTURESQUE DWELLINGS THAT FRINGE TACOMA BAY.

Homes Across Whose Threshold the Rent Collector Never Passes—Where It Is Easy For Each Man to Rear and Maintain His Own Castle.

The Arab has his tent, the Kaffir his kraal and the red man his wigwam, but no one of these primitive habitations is more distinctive and characteristic of the surrounding conditions of life than the "shack" of the laborer in the Puget sound region. This lucky unmarried laboring man of the northwest has no implacable boarding master to satisfy weekly. He pays no rent for furnished room. His married mate does not anticipate with fear and trembling the monthly visit of the landlord, who wants a large percentage of his earnings down on the nail. No. He lives in his own shack, and rent, that bugbear to the poor in eastern cities, is unknown to him.

The shack in itself, a temporary, incomplete, or makeshift residence, is simple and comprehensible. The conditions that gave it birth and make its existence possible require elucidation to be seen clearly by the turbid vision of those who live among less favorable circumstances. To make it intelligible one must contrast the conditions of the commonwealth in the northwest and those on the Atlantic seaboard. In the latter case the broad difference in classes and the penury stricken condition of the lower masses exhibit striking contrasts, painful in the highest degree to the altruistic observer.

Perhaps there is no section of country in the world more free from these distressing dissimilarities than the Puget sound basin, in the western half of the comparatively new state of Washington. This happy condition of affairs arises from various causes, the main ones being naturally that the country is as yet undeveloped, and that the lines between the rich and the poor, the competent and the incompetent, are still undefined, and that the region is singularly rich in resources, and of a most salubrious and healthful climate.

Secondly, Puget sound has a shore line of 1,760 miles and is densely wooded to the very edge of the water with the finest timber remaining on the North American continent. At intervals of a few miles all along this vast boundary are sawmills, gradually gnawing their way into the primeval forest, and the broad waters of the sound are constantly covered with immense booms, or rafts, of great sawlogs being towed from the logging camps to the mills, or ships bearing away to all parts of the globe the manufactured product.

Is it any wonder, the above state of things existing, and the price of sawed lumber being only $7 per thousand feet, and sometimes less, with slabs to be had for the taking, that the laborer who finds it desirable to build him one of those temporary residences called shacks finds the lumber involved in the proposition no great impediment to the fulfillment of his wishes. If he cannot find it adrift, or strewn along the shore by the tide, a day's work will supply the cash necessary for its purchase. Then, with a hammer and a pound or so of nails, the shack goes merrily up, and at nightfall the builder is no longer a homeless man.

Again, in all the northwestern cities, more land is "platted" than will be built upon for 50 or 100 years to come. Seattle, for instance, incorporates slightly less area than Chicago, and the bare places, which, it must be acknowledged, are usually the least desirable from a residential point of view, are utilized by the shack builder, for such a thing as ground rent is unknown except on business streets. Then, again, there is the water in the bays, full of building possibilities, with the best of foundations eligible, with no more trouble than the rolling together and fastening of a few of the great logs which lie unclaimed in prodigal variety along the beach. Enough unclaimed and rejected timber lies cast up on the shores of Puget sound to build shacks for the whole army of unemployed.

The bustling city of Tacoma on Commencement bay contains rather more than the usual proportion of shack dwellers, and they have become a common phase of the life of that city. Most of the shacks here are occupied by mill laborers—Tacoma being a large lumber shipping point—while unmarried workingmen generally do not disdain to live in them, and thus save board and lodging—frequently, more is the pity—to squander the amount in some other way.

Often the shacks are unsightly to the eye, and rude and primitive in the highest degree, but more frequently they are picturesque and form an attractive feature in the landscape. Occasionally one is seen that is an ideal residence. The writer has come across several in Old Town, North Tacoma, that are charming to look at and as convenient and comfortable to inhabit as much more pretentious abodes. One in particular has a latticed porch overgrown with honeysuckle, and a rose sprinkled dooryard that is a very jungle of sweetness.

On the tide flats at the head of Commencement bay there is a mammoth sawmill, and near it the walk skirts a canal, or rather lagoon—that is, a narrow arm of the bay penetrating deep into the land. Some one with a poetic soul has aptly baptized this place "Little Venice," and here shack habitations begin. Along this lagoon are some of the queerest looking, most bizarre and picturesque dwellings imaginable. They are one story shacks, built on massive log rafts and moored to the bank with huge rusty iron cables. Some are more pretentious, and instead of a raft they use great substantial square scows to build on, and occasionally the houses are painted with an eye to effect that would paralyze Turner or make him sunset green with envy.

One of them is tinted with a combination of dazzling orange and brilliant pink that gives as tropical a tone to the landscape as if it were in Ceylon. On the other hand, the majority of the shacks are guiltless of pigment of any kind, and the soft, somber grays of the faded and weather beaten frames are delightful and restful to the eye.

Most of these shacks have only one room, but some are more commodious and contain several. In this case the proprietor is a family man, a fact that can be readily verified by a glimpse of the inevitable and betraying clothesline and the swarm of children.—James Cooper Wheeler in New York Sun.

Suspicious.

Wayworn Watson—Wy, w'at you runnin for? Did she set the dog on you?

Perry Patettle—Naw, but she set me out a whole half chicken, broad, butter, jelly an a pack o' cigarects. I bet she wants to marry me!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A LESSON IN POLITENESS.

It Was Taught by a Young Woman to a Dandy In a Car.

This car on a Sixth avenue "L" train, bound up town, was crowded. The vast majority of the passengers were women who carried bundles. Plainly they had been shopping and were returning home. Most of them wore the weary but satisfied expression of one who had bought something she didn't need for $11.98, reduced from $12. Several men were hanging by the car straps.

The only man seated in the car was a gorgeous young person, whose patent leather shoes were as shiny as his tall hat. His hands were covered with rings, which he held up for admiration by stroking his downy upper lip. By the exquisite sat a messenger boy, deeply interested in some tale of piracy or Indian fighting.

More women got on the car at Twenty-third street. One was gray haired. Her arms were full of bundles, and she had evidently been roughly handled in some rush at a bargain counter. This old lady stood directly in front of the young man with the loud clothes and the diamonds, swaying with the motion of the car. All the other women near fixed a stony glare on the young man which said as plain as words, "Why don't you get up, you brute, and give that poor, tired woman a seat?"

The brute put his hand in his trousers pocket and pulled out a 5 cent piece.

"Here," he said, nudging the messenger boy, "take this. I'll pay your fare. Give this lady your seat."

"Sir," exclaimed the gray haired woman, her dull eyes lighting up with anger, "Sir, you are impertinent!"

Instantly a young woman jumped up and said, "Madam, take this seat, I beg of you," and, gently insisting, forced the old lady to be seated. Then, and not until then, the brute got on his feet. Taking off his hat, he said, "Pray take this seat, miss."

The young woman said not a word, but, throwing back her head, gave him a look that would pierce a sensitive man like a dagger. The train arrived at Twenty-eighth street, and the young man got off.

"I don't believe he had intended to get off at that station," exclaimed a woman to her companion.

"Oh, I do!" answered the other. "Nothing could shame him. That man would not give a seat to his grandmother!"—New York World.

THE PLANETS.

Curious Ideas Concerning the Beings Who May Possibly Live on Them.

It is common to hear people speak of the possibility of the planets being inhabited, and the discussion of the question often brings out some curious ideas concerning the supposed planetary beings. The majority of people never imagine that it is possible that the great worlds which we know only as shining points of light can be peopled by others than creatures resembling the highest type of animal life on this globe.

Such persons, although they may be able to tell you the exact weight of the earth in tons, pounds and ounces, the minimum and maximum temperature of the surface of the sun at different seasons and the exact day upon which the moon becomes an arid waste, never stop to think what would be the effect on stature of persons living in such gigantic worlds as some of the stars are known to be.

The dark planet which accompanies the giant star Algol is known to be more than 1,000,000 times larger than this earth, but its density is so light that it is only about 50,000 times heavier than our globe. You are now thinking that the inhabitants of this monster planet must be at least 5,000,000 feet in height (if they are constructed on such a plan as the world upon which they reside), but such is probably not the case. The density of the planet would have a great deal to do when it came to a question of size and weight.

Figuring with density and size both as a basis, Vogel came to the conclusion that the average man on Algol's companion world would be 24¾ feet in height and weigh between 700 and 800 pounds. Arnold and Metterich both figured from the same data, adding that of the intensity of gravity, and gave a string of "corrected calculations" in proof of the assertion that a man on that planet could never grow to exceed 15 inches in height, but would spread out over a quarter of an acre of ground!—St. Louis Republic.

Graces Versus Fates.

In the "Life of General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley" we are told that the name of the general is embalmed in the verse of the late laureate in the lines preparatory to "The Charge of the Light Brigade." In reference to this may be quoted Hamley's account of his visit to Lord Tennyson: "I once went from London to spend a day memorable to me with Tennyson at Aldworth. We spent some time in his study discussing the incidents of the charge of the Light brigade, his verses on which he was revising. In the afternoon I accompanied him in a walk about his grounds and woods, and it was not until evening was closing in and all were assembled indoors that I rose to take leave. My host then invited me to stay the night, offering to make good all deficiencies of my toilet. Much pleased at the invitation, I was also vexed, for I had an engagement in London. On my saying so, he re-enforced his invitation by saying, 'There are three ladies who wish it,' meaning my hostess and two friends on a visit. I replied sorrowfully that there were three others who opposed it. 'Who are they?' 'The Fates.' He rejoined at once, 'The Fates may be on one side, but the Graces are on the other.'"

A Problem Not to Be Solved.

This is the strange problem presented at the Hotel de Ville in Paris for solution to the poor girls who took part in the last scholastic examination for what is called the brevet superieur: "A square tank, 80 centimeters deep, is supplied with water from two taps, of which one yields 27 liters a minute more than the other. If the two taps were turned on at once, they would fill the tank in two hours. The tank could also be filled by letting the larger tap run alone for 1½ hours, and then the second tap alone for 1½ hours. What is the capacity of the tank? How wide is it? How long would it take for each tap alone to fill it?" After the candidates had puzzled their heads over it and failed to find a solution of the problem the examiner had to admit that there was no possible solution. The candidates have been graciously informed that their failure will not be allowed to weigh against them.—London News.

No Sympathy.

"Jones complains that the world is unsympathetic."

"Yes, poor fellow! Even his horse ran away from him yesterday and wouldn't listen to his whoas at all."—New York Tribune.

SOMEBODY'S BABY.

I see each morning as I pass
A tiny house that's on my way
A pretty picture through the glass,
A face that haunts me through the day.

'Tis some one's baby there who crows
And stretches out his hands to me.
He thinks I'm some one that he knows.
I'm not, but I should like to be.

I'm not the only man who goes
Along that street and glances in,
But I'm the only one he shows
The very slightest interest in.

He's taught me one thing that I'd miss.
His winning ways a seed have sown.
I'd give my freedom to be kissed
By such a baby of my own.

—W. W. Anderson in Ladies' Home Journal.

POPULAR ERRORS.

Curious Notions That Commonly Get Into People's Heads.

The erroneous idea that the darkest hour immediately precedes the dawn is so common that it has passed into a proverb. Light comes as gradually in the morning as it dies in the evening. It would be as correct to speak of "the brightest hour before sunset."

There is no error which prevails more widely, even among educated people, than the belief that a man has one rib more in his right side than in his left, the deficiency being supposed to have been inherited from Adam. As a fact, men and women each have 24 ribs, 12 on each side.

One of the strangest errors is the delusion that the so called changes of the moon affect the weather. This superstition, handed down from remote times, is held by the vast majority, both educated and otherwise, throughout the world. It is almost impossible to convince a believer of this error, his answer being invariably to the strongest arguments, "But how about the tides?" Yet scientists declare that the moon has no control or connection with atmospheric changes.

A mistake which is widely believed in by all classes is that if a dead body be carried across any land on the way to the grave it establishes a public right of way over the land forever. There is no ground whatever for the idea, nor, so far as the writer can ascertain, has there ever been any ground at any time. Why such an idea should be prevalent is a mystery, but it is seriously entertained, even by very many educated people.

The notion prevails both in England and Scotland that the Irish pronounce the diphthong ea broadly. In songs and stories of English manufacture they are made to say "swate" for "sweet," "strate" for "street," "chaze" for "cheese," "indade" for "indeed," etc. This is altogether wrong. It is the diphthong ea which is so pronounced. Thus "speak" is "spake," "meat" is "mate" which pronunciation Irishmen maintain to be correct.

One of the most common mistakes, and one prevalent even among the educated classes, is that the heart is on the left side of the body. It will doubtless come as a surprise to most people to learn that this is all a mistake, but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact that it is the smaller section of the heart that is to the left side, as a careful study of the human anatomy will verify. The popular error regarding the position of the most important organ of the body doubtless owes its origin to the fact that the auricle through which the blood is forced from the heart into the veins is on the left side, and when any twitch is felt it is, of course, at that part.—Jewish Messenger.

A River's Mysterious Tide.

The tidal movement in the St. Lawrence is not the familiar diurnal one common in the ocean and other extensive bodies of water, salt or fresh, and caused by the attraction of the moon. It is something much more mysterious. The allegation is that the big river has a total tidal period of about 14 years, and that is that it falls regularly and continually for seven consecutive years, dropping its level four or five feet, and then rises for the next ensuing seven years. Those who make this assertion—and its most persistent adherents are the fishermen and guides who study the river as a matter of business from day to day and year to year—are fortified with apparently excellent evidence. They will show you the islands submerged for 12 years that only show themselves at the lowest water during the two remaining years of the period. They will row you out to perpendicular cliffs, upon whose sides they, their fathers and their grandfathers before them have marked high water, and the alleged dates seem to confirm the theory. What makes this singular movement of the water more apparent is the fact that the lordly St. Lawrence is not subject to the floods and droughts which raise and lower the levels of almost all rivers many times during the course of each year. Except for the almost imperceptible "tidal" rise or fall, as the case may be, its level is constant the year around. Weeks of heavy rain do not disturb its steady volume or spoil the angler's sport by making muddy the clear water.—New York Herald.

Horse Profits.

A man who knows tells the Philadelphia Record that a concern in Philadelphia makes a profit of $24 on the carcass of every horse. In the first place, the hide is valuable, and the leather known as cordovan is taken from the skin over the rump. The other leather is soft and is used mostly for slippers and heavy driving gloves. The hair from the tail and mane is made into haircloth, and the short hair is used in stuffing cushions and horse collars. From the hoofs oil is extracted, and the horny substance is sold to comb manufacturers. The leg bones are used for knife handles. The ribs and head are burned to make bone black after the glue has been extracted. By various processes phosphorus, carbonate of ammonia, cyanide of potassium and prussic acid are obtained, and sometimes the meat is canned and shipped to Europe.

Nerve.

"Bigbee has a nerve."

"Why so?"

"I threatened to sue him for those 10 sovereigns he owes me."

"Yes?"

"And he asked me to sue him for 20 and give him the other 10."—Pick Me Up.

His Way of Putting It.

"Is there one fountain pen better than another?"

"Well, no. I should say, however, that there are a good many fountain pens worse than others."—Chicago Record.

I never listen to calumnies, because, if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived, and if they are true of hating persons not worth thinking about.—Montesquieu.

The butterfly collection belonging to Professor Neumoegen of Brooklyn is worth $60,000.

THE PARIS SUNDAY.

A DAY OF REST OR RECREATION FOR NEARLY ALL THE PEOPLE.

The Well to Do Stay at Home, but the Masses Are Gay and Festive—Especial Arrangements For Their Entertainment and Pleasure.

If the day be fine—a bright sun in winter and cool breezes in summer—Paris presents the most beautiful exterior of any capital in the world. There are smooth paved roadways, full of cheap cabs, and neatly laid sidewalks, free from those treacherous unevennesses, the bane of the pedestrian in American cities, and, to cap all, these Paris streets are perhaps even a little cleaner than the Manhattan thoroughfares since Colonel Waring took up his good work. Then there are well trimmed lawns in the many public gardens, numerous flower beds blooming in every season, graceful fountains ever playing, innumerable statues and groups of sculpture by past masters in the plastic art, comfortable benches scattered along miles of avenues and scores of more comfortable chairs under the trees of the broader streets and squares, countless restaurants and cafes, with their immaculate tables invitingly installed on the broad sidewalks, and, lastly, the famous boulevards—the boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Montmartre—the like of which, for an indescribable something, are to be found neither in London nor in any American city, overflowing, especially on Sunday, with good natured crowds of men, women and children in gala dress.

But a description of the attractions of Paris on Sunday would be quite incomplete without some mention of the charms and entertainments in its immediate vicinity. Here belong the horse races, offered in great variety nearly all the year around, at Longchamp and other suburban tracks; the Seine boats, bearing their happy human freight to the Vincennes wood in one direction and to the superb alleys of St. Cloud in the other; the neighboring town of Sceaux, with its garden dedicated to Robinson Crusoe and Friday and its dining tables perched in the easily accessible branches of towering chestnut trees; St. Denis, with its tombs, and Versailles, with its picture galleries, and still farther away, but one of the favorite Meccas of the more well to do Parisian Sunday sightseers, Fontainebleau, with its historic apartments and its grand forest.

Such are some of the more inviting aspects of external and exterior Paris on a propitious Sunday. Now a word about a few of the internal, the within doors allurements of this same captivating city.

The magnificent Louvre, with its immense collections of paintings, sculpture, antiquities, ethnological and naval museums, is thrown wide open on Sunday, year in and year out, to the delighted crowds who throng its galleries from morning till night. The same thing is true of the fine military museums at the Hotel des Invalides, of the Trocadero ethnological and architectural collections, of the Guimet exhibition of oriental religions, of the modern painting and sculpture at the Luxembourg, of the Carnavalet museum so rich in souvenirs of the history of Paris, and true also of a half dozen or more other museums, collections and exhibitions of greater or less importance. It is on Monday that these public resorts are closed for the weekly cleaning and sweeping, not on Sunday, when all the population is free and can visit them.

The two state theaters—the Francais and the Odeon—and the Opera House are not only open throughout the year, winter and summer, but never dream of closing their doors on the Sabbath. In fact, on that day the Francais and the Odeon, and, as a rule, all the Paris playhouses offer two performances, afternoon and evening, when the programmes are made as popular as possible and the prices of admission reduced. In a word, the managers seem to vie with one another in an effort to entertain the public, a striking instance of the democratic spirit which pervades the Paris Sunday.

Furthermore, the best musical concerts occur on this same day, and it is on Sunday, too, that the military bands perform in the parks. When the great annual picture exhibitions are in progress, the price of admission is reduced, as in the case of the theaters on Sunday, and at the old salon no charge whatsoever is made in the morning, when one may see lines of people, four or five deep and a block long, filing in through the gates in order to feast their eyes on the best work of the leading artists of the world.

Now, how do the people of Paris use these privileges of a French Sunday? In answering this question we may separate the population into two grand divisions. The leisure class, that have amused themselves during the week, generally remain at home on Sunday, for if they go out they complain of finding the streets too crowded, the cabs taken and the theaters full. Speaking generally, it is the masses who take possession of Paris on Sunday, and they evidently get so much enjoyment out of it and must be so much benefited by the æsthetic surroundings that even a Puritan would have to admit that some good thing can come out of Nazareth.

The big stores and most of the small ones do no business on this first day of the week, so that the army of clerks is free. Many of the great public administrations, such as the post and telegraph offices, close early Sunday afternoon and add a large contingent to those bent on rest and innocent amusements. The mechanics and vast majority of the day laborers, the shop girls and home servants, the university students, probably from 15,000 to 20,000 in number; the cadets from the various government schools, in jaunty uniforms, and the multitude of school children, all, in their way, give vivacity and variety to the joyous scene.

M. Leon Say and several other philanthropists have founded an organization whose aim is to secure the cessation of all labor on Sunday, and they are meeting with considerable success. The number of the "Sunday unemployed" is consequently ever on the increase in Paris, so that a Parisian Sunday is continually growing in popularity and universality.—Paris Cor. New York Independent.

Brought to Time.

Mrs. Ferry—Dear, that necktie is getting frightfully seedy.

Mr. Ferry—I guess it will do for another week or two.

Mrs. Ferry—George Ferry, if you don't come home tonight with a new tie on, I shall buy you one myself.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hard Lines.

"Belle Elderly is getting some very hard lines in her face."

"It's the strain of being so girlish. That's where her hard lines come in."—New York Tribune.

FROM WALL STREET TO NEWGATE.

By AUSTIN BIDWELL.

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Soon after 10 o'clock we arrived in the walled town of Avila, about 80 miles from the famous Escurial built by the second Philip, and about 150 miles from Madrid. Here we got an excellent dinner and good coffee. But dinner was spoiled for me by the disastrous intelligence that martial law had been proclaimed and that the government had seized the roads running north from Madrid to transport troops.

Here was a pretty pickle! I was enraged. I saw the chief of the railway at Avila, but he was a fool, and under the unwonted state of affairs had lost what little head he ever had.

So once more our baggage was all piled out of the train, and once more we had to go into camp on the floor of the station, with a terrific din around us.

I arose early, and looking up the telegraph clerk and railway chief I made them both rich by the present to each of 5 escudos.

Then I telegraphed Castelar and the minister of war that I was an Englishman; that I had my family with me, and having important business in Madrid I must not be detained in Avila. I demanded that he should at once direct the military officials to send me on to Madrid by special train. I also sent a telegram to Hernandez, president of the road in Paris, offering 5,000 francs for a special train. Another urgent message was sent to the superintendent in Madrid repeating the offer for a special train, the same sum to himself if he expedited the train. I also authorized him to spend a similar amount if necessary in bribing the military authorities.

At 11 o'clock I had a long telegram from him saying a train would be made up at Avila. But an hour having passed away I sent him a message to order up an engine and one car from Madrid. Another message arrived at 12 o'clock, and down came an engine and car.

The local railway chief was more than anxious to see us off, as I had added another $5 to the $5 already given. Just then the telegraph operator flew out with an order for our train to wait the arrival of the train from Madrid.

I stormed. I kept the wire hot with messages of protest to officials. Two messages came from Madrid saying the delay was but temporary. So there I sat in that musty compartment with my wife by my side and a heart full of bitterness, for I saw the precious hours slipping away and with them my chance of taking the Sunday morning train so as to catch the Cadiz steamer. To miss it meant ruin.

Hour after hour passed by, and there we sat. My secret cause of unrest had to be kept locked in my breast, while my young wife, all unsuspecting, was merry and happy, chanting little snatches of song and telling me 100 times she was the happiest of women. She did not care for revolutions nor for delays. Was she not with me? The sun began to go down the sky, and the shadows fell. Still we sat on, expecting every moment an order to proceed. The suspense was terrible.

The time wore on, when suddenly, toward midnight, the operator rushed out of his office, and, shouting to the engineer, flew up to our compartment, [illegible] goodby, and in a minute we were off. After that long and terrible day it was happiness to be moving.

I had given the engineer a tip; he put on steam, and as we flew over the road hope returned. I felt we were safe. At the rate we were going I should have two or three hours to spare. We soon were at the Escurial. As fate would have it, we found here an order to run us on a side line and to keep the track clear for a train going north. For two miserable hours we waited, and no train. Then I set the wires in motion again, and just as the eastern skies grew gray we started.

Madrid is situated on a high sandy plain, storm swept in winter worse than any plain in northern Europe. We had a wheezy engine. Four miles out it broke down, and then I gave up the struggle.

At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, nine hours too late for the Cadiz train, we arrived at Madrid. Too late to reach Cadiz by a special train! Not too late could the train have been started off as soon as ordered, but in Spain a special train is an unheard of thing.

I telegraphed to Lopez & Co. at Cadiz inquiring if they would hold the El Rey Felipe for 24 hours. They replied they were under contract with the government and had to sail on time. So I said goodby to that plan.

On consulting my memorandum I saw there was a French steamer sailing from St. Nazaire, on the west coast of France, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, which would touch at Santander on Saturday for mails and passengers, and I resolved to go by her; this, of course, meant retracing our way through the hated Avila to Burgos, and changing there for Santander.

On Monday we visited the picture galleries and museums, and on Tuesday we got our baggage down to the depot once more, and purchasing our tickets we were off for Santander. I was too anxious to enjoy the scenery. We were a day and a night on the journey, and arriving on Wednesday I still had before me a day of anxiety.

Early the next morning my servant awoke me, asking me to look out of the window. I ran to it, and, looking out, there in the bay, just in front of the hotel, lay a steamer of the largest size and magnificent in her beauty. It was a happy sight for me.

Nunn hired a boat for our luggage and a second for me, and then, after a hurried breakfast, we boarded the steamer, Nunn following with the baggage. At last we were afloat, and my was all eagerness to hear the steam monkey start to bring the anchor apeak. It is simply amazing how a bad conscience "moldeth goblins swift as frenzy's thought." Even as I stood there I was not at rest, but was impatient and suspicious of every movement from the shore.

Just then with a mighty throb the screw gave a turn, and it was music to my ears.

But as I stood on the deck that night and watched the mountains sink into the sea I felt this all dimly and tried to shake off the feeling. I stood fascinated, with many conflicting emotions sweeping through my mind, sadly watching the receding shores of Spain, and just as the highest mountains were sinking in the sea my servant, appearing at my side, informed me dinner was ready and my wife waiting. Sending him away and turning my face to the land I strained my eyes through the gathering gloom to discern the distant shore. Then with a bitter feeling in my heart I set out for the saloon, but stopped, and quoting this line—

> The day of my destiny is o'er,
> And the star of my fate hath declined—

I went below.

Soon, under the warming influence of wine, forgetting all my forebodings and looking into my wife's face beaming with love and content, I could not help saying to myself: I am a fool to doubt that happiness is mine. Am I not fortune's favorite? With love, youth, enthusiasm, health and wealth on my side, what else save happy days and nights and long years filled with content can be mine?

So, shaking off my foebodings, the 18 days of our voyage over green Neptune's back were ideal, and we became objects of envy to all the passengers.

After 18 days we cast anchor in St. Thomas harbor, and pleasant as our voyage had been we were glad to see land. We were to stop a day for coaling.

Taking the two sisters we went ashore in one of the many boats surrounding the ship, all manned by soantily robed blackfellows. The town, with its hordes of gaudily dressed and noisy blacks, was most interesting.

First I took the sisters to the cathedral. Both were grateful and knelt at the altar for a full half hour while we waited. Then, after visiting several stores to make some small purchases, we went to a circus showing there that week. I bought ten tickets for my party. Everything they saw in the town was marvelous and strange to them. When we entered the circus tent, the sisters were perplexed and thought it must be a new sort of church. But words would fail to express their amazement when they saw the clown and bespangled horsemen enter the ring and the performance begin. They were in a new and hitherto undreamed of world and gazed in childlike wonderment on the scene, and, like children, only saw the glitter of the spangles and thought both men and women performers were angels of beauty. Even after the thing was over the magic and witchery of it all rested on them. To please them we sat until the audience had dispersed, and when going out one of them, speaking of the performers, told my wife they must be very near to God.

The next morning I found we were sailing along the Cuban coast, quite near the land, which looked so inviting that I made up my mind to go ashore and stay a month in Havana, so I had my baggage got on deck. Soon after dinner the engines were stopped for some hours for repacking, the captain informing me that it was doubtful whether we should arrive in Havana in time to go ashore that night. At 6 o'clock the sunset gun is fired, the custom house closes, and no more debarkations are allowed that day. If I went ashore the next day, I must be up and off at an early hour, as the ship sailed at 7:30, so I told the captain if he arrived before 6 I would go ashore and wait for the next steamer, but if we were late I would go on to Vera Cruz with him.

It was well on to 6 o'clock when we steamed past Moro castle and dropped anchor in the harbor. I engaged two of the boats alongside, our baggage was hurried into them, my wife went down the ladder, and speaking some hurried farewells I ran down after her and sprang lightly into the boat. That instant the sunset gun was fired. Two minutes later, and the custom house officers on board would have forbidden my leaving the steamer. I say two minutes, but it was less than half a minute. Half a minute! Thirty seconds changed my destiny.

One day's stay in Cuba convinced us we could spend a month very happily on the island, and discovering that Don Fernando, the proprietor of the hotel, had a furnished house in a lovely situation to let, we resolved to remain, renting the house for a month at a fixed rate per day. This rate included the ten servants—slaves—in the house, he to furnish good horses and everything except wine. The service proved good and the cooking exquisite. This was rather expensive, but certainly a handy kind of housekeeping, taking all worry and household cares from my wife's shoulders.

Our house was on a lovely slope in full view of the gulf of Mexico and in the midst of what was more like a tropical plantation than a garden.

I made the acquaintance of General Torbert, our consul, and was introduced by him to the Spanish officials, including the colonel of police. I assiduously cultivated the acquaintance of the latter and frequently had him out to the house to dinner and lunch and felt pretty confident that if any telegrams came about me he would certainly bring them to me at once for an explanation. Even if my presence became known and telegraphic orders for my arrest should arrive no speedy action would be taken and ample time given me to escape.

We had been some weeks in Havana. It was well into the month of February when one day, being in my hammock on the veranda, with my wife sit-

I leisurely opened it.

ting near me, my servant rode up with the papers, and handing me the New York Herald I leisurely opened it while chatting with my wife, but could not suppress an exclamation when my eyes fell upon an Associated Press dispatch from London which read:

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1878.

An amazing fraud has been perpetrated upon the Bank of England by a young American who gave the name of Frederick Albert Warren. The loss of the bank is reported to be from three to ten millions, and it is rumored that many London banks have been victimized to enormous amounts. The greatest excitement prevails in the city, and the forgery, for such it is, is the one topic of conversation on the exchange and in the street. The police are completely at fault, although a young man named Noyes, who was Warren's clerk, has been arrested, but it is believed that he is a dupe.

The bank has offered a reward of £5,000 for information leading to the arrest of Warren or any confederate.

Not a soul in all Europe knew I was in Cuba, and so long as my name did not transpire I was as safe in Cuba as if in the desert.

Consequently I determined to go on in the same way since our landing. In the meanwhile I would watch the papers, and if any signs of danger appeared I could take instant measures for my safety.

The next French steamer for Mexico was advertised to land at Havana for passengers and mails for Vera Cruz in a few days, and I determined to sail by her.

Had I known of the clever work of the detectives in London and the discoveries in Paris I should have been ill at ease, but had I known that Pinkerton and his aid, Captain John Curtin—then a member of the Pinkerton staff in New York, but now (1895) of San Francisco—had with perfectly marvelous intuition and rare detective skill let daylight into the whole plot, and had reported that whenever F. A. Warren was discovered he would prove to be Austin Bidwell—I say if I had known this, instead of going off on a ten days' pleasure jaunt into an isolated corner of the world, I should have taken instant flight, leaving Cuba, not by the usual modes of departure, but by sailing boat and alone for one of the Mexican ports.

CHAPTER X.

Captain Curtin had been detailed to work on the New York end of the case, to look for clews. It seemed a hopeless task. He is a warm friend of mine now, after 20 years, and has long forgiven me for the bullet I lodged in him in 1873. A few years after arresting me in the West Indies he went to San Francisco and started a private inquiry office of his own at 328 Montgomery street. When, after 20 years' incarceration, I arrived there one lovely May day in 1892, he was waiting for me at the ferry and gave me warm greetings, and as hearty congratulations, too, as any man could give another, then introduced me to his friends everywhere, and, in fact, from the hour of my arrival until my departure, three months afterward, was never tired of doing me a service and forwarding my business, so that, by his kind offices I made a great success out of what, by reason of the great financial depression, might otherwise have proved a failure. But as Captain Curtin, after effecting my arrest, having recovered from his wound, was one of the four who took me to England, I will wait until a later chapter to tell how it was he discovered my name and located me in Cuba.

There was not a single cloud on the horizon in Havana, but it was soon to blow a hurricane. My wife had sent out invitations to dinner for Thursday to 20 friends. There was then a steamer in the harbor advertised to sail in two days for Mexico, and I had thought of going by her. Had we, this narrative would never have been written.

As invitations were out for Thursday I concluded to wait for Saturday's steamer, but determined to sail on that day without fail.

On the day of our dinner I was strongly tempted to give some hint to my wife that I was in some way entangled in a web, but as she was so happy I could not do it, but resolved to wait until we were settled in Mexico, and then to tell her a little, but not all the truth.

My wife, all unconscious of the frightful calamity impending, entered upon the last half day of happiness she was to know for many long years. The same statement would be true of myself. As the guests were arriving I was in a happy vein, and in the same happy frame of mind sat down to dinner. Twenty happy mortals, but not one divined the termination of that dinner party, least of all the proud and happy hostess. It was a great success, and at 8 was drawing to a close. The long windows were open, while the warm breeze from the nearby gulf was pouring through the room. The clock had just chimed the quarter, when there came a sudden rush of feet over the veranda and through the hall. All eyes were fixed on the open door leading to the hall, when an eager, resolute faced man, evidently an American, stepped with a firm pace into the room, followed by a dozen civilians and soldiers. With a quick glance over the company his eyes rested on me, and coming direct to my chair, while my guests stared in amazement, he bowed and said in a low voice: "Mr. Bidwell, I am sorry to disturb your dinner party or to annoy you in any way, but I am forced to tell you I have a warrant in my pocket for your arrest upon a charge of forgery upon the Bank of England. The warrant is signed by the captain general of Cuba. Everything is in due form, and you are my prisoner. I am John Curtin of the Pinkerton force."

Every man who enters the arena and joins in the struggle of life has more or fewer takedowns in his history. But my wish is that between this hour and my last I may have no more takedowns so near the freezing point as this was. I shall never forget the look on my wife's face. First she gazed at the intruders with indignation, then turned to me with a look of eager expectation, as much as to say, "Wait till my husband raises his arm and you will all go down." But instead of seeing me rise indignant and angry, driving the intruders out, she saw me talking quite calmly to Curtin. Then her face grew deadly white. None of the guests heard Captain Curtin's words; but, as will be easily imagined, there was a painful silence, which I broke by standing up and saying that there was some unhappy mistake; that I was arrested upon the charge of furnishing arms to the insurrectionists in the eastern provinces. I requested my friends to withdraw at once and everything would be explained on the morrow.

There were five soldiers present, Mr. Crawford, the English consul general, and Captain Curtin, my servant Nunn being in custody of the latter. It was a strange and unhappy scene, and every one felt extremely awkward and ill at ease, especially the writer. In the rear of the dining room was a large sitting room, where I kept my valuables in trunks and did my writing. I turned to Curtin and said, "Will you come in the other room?" "Certainly," he replied without the slightest hesitation. The room was brilliantly lighted. Motioning him to a seat, I said:

"Will you have a glass of wine?"

"Yes, but I never drink anything but Cliquot," replied the captain pleasantly.

A servant brought in a bottle and glasses, and I turned the conversation upon the subject of money. The captain, being a stranger to me, guided by former experiences with Irving & Co., I fancied might be bribed. Sometimes the police are susceptible to this form of temptation, and I was at bay and desperate. I intended to offer him a fortune for a bribe. If he refused to take it, I resolved to shoot him and dash out of the window, for at my elbow was an open drawer with a loaded revolver ready at my hand.

I said, "You know the power and value of money?"

"Yes, and I need and want plenty of it."

Pointing to a trunk, I said: "I have a fortune there. Sit where you are ten minutes, give no alarm, and I will give you $50,000."

Then a scene ensued that if put upon the stage would be deemed farfetched if not incredible. When I said this, the captain never moved a muscle, but looked at me seriously, earnestly, then dropped his eyes to the bottle. As he did so I placed my hand on the revolver. He took the bottle up, filled his glass, and looking steadily at me drank it off, and replacing the glass on the stand coolly remarked:

"Why, sir, that is $5,000 a minute!"

"Yes, and good pay, too," I said.

"But I won't have it!" he interjected and sprang to his feet as he saw me make a movement, but I was too quick for him.

I fired point blank, and down he went as if by lightning.

I rushed to the window, when the venetians were torn violently down, and William Pinkerton, revolver in hand, sprang from the outer darkness through the window into the room, and the others came with the soldiers. My wife, too, white faced, rushed in from the dining room. A lively struggle followed, in which Curtin, having risen from the floor, joined. The struggle was soon over, leaving me a prisoner under close guard.

I fired point blank.

My bullet had struck the captain, breaking a rib and glancing off, but he was game, and when we shortly after departed for the city he rode with me in the same carriage. I tried to soothe my wife's fears, but it was attempting the impossible, so we drove away for the city in three carriages, Pinkerton assuring my wife that I should sleep at the hotel.

By the time we arrived the news had spread among the American colony, and as the hotel was a sort of American club delegations of my acquaintances speedily arrived. All were loud in denunciation of the outrage. Of course they saw things on the surface only. Soon our Consul General Torbert arrived and assured me he would see that I should be treated with every consideration until such time as the unfortunate mistake was corrected.

That night I slept at the hotel with Curtin, who took his wound and close call very good naturedly and said he did not blame me at all, but felt taken down to think I had got the drop on him. Early the next morning my friend, the chief of police, Colonel Moreno de Vascos, called on me, indignant and angry that I should suffer such discourtesy, [illegible] as particularly indignant over the insult to himself in not being consulted, so that he could have sent me a note to call on him and explain. Then he turned to Captain Curtin and told him to liberate me, as he would be responsible for me whenever wanted. But the captain knew what he was about and knew his business too well and the backing he had to pay any attention to Colonel Vascos. I claimed the protection of our consul, but Torbert regretfully told me that on account of orders from the state department at Washington he was forced to consent to my detention, but he would not permit me to be kept in the ordinary prison. So about 12 o'clock next day I was transferred to the police barracks and put into the lieutenant of police's room and a guard of soldiers placed over me.

So at last justice had laid hold of me, but I thought it a very shaky hold, so much so that I was confident I could break away from her, so that she should never weigh me in her balance.

My wife spent many hours with me daily. All my meals were brought from the hotel. Nunn was kept a prisoner for two days, then liberated. I took him into my confidence, telling him I was going to escape and directing him to make all outside arrangements for that event, and he was greatly rejoiced when I told him he should accompany me in my flight.

Pinkerton was awake to the danger of losing his man and had lodged a written protest with the English and American consuls against my being confined in the police barracks.

The only result was that Colonel Vascos issued an order to keep him and his men out of the barracks.

Men like William A. Pinkerton, who had now arrived, and his lieutenant were not going to make fools of themselves by arresting a man they could not hold. I was confident that my surrender was only a question of time, and I resolved not to wait for it, but to be off.

At my request Colonel Vascos had sent a guard of soldiers to my house and brought to the barracks two of my trunks. I had $80,000 in cash and bonds, besides many valuables as well, in them. I gave my wife $20,000 and my servant $1,000 in gold and $5,000 in Spanish bank notes. Pinkerton had in vain tried to seize my luggage, but the Spanish law stood in his way.

Once among the rebels all pursuit of me was at an end, as army after army had been sent from Spain to crush the rebellion, and each had in turn melted away before the valor of the rebels or the deadly climate.

Nunn volunteered to accompany me and I gave him $2,000 to send his wife in Paris that his mind might be easy on that score. No one knew my real destination save Nunn and my wife. It was hard to obtain her consent, but at last it was given. I arranged with her that she was to leave Havana as soon as she knew I was off, cross to Key West, wait one month there, and if she then heard nothing of me she was to telegraph my sister to meet her in New York, take the steamer to that city and live with her until I rejoined her.

Among other things Nunn, by my orders, procured good maps of the country. A Spanish gentleman, a warm friend, but whose name I will not mention, was my counselor in the plot. He advised me to go to the isle of Pines, as Senor Andrez had promised to keep me safely from all pursuit. I let my friends think that was my destination. I purposed, as when on my visit, to embark from Cajio, but to take a westward course along the coast, and when well off Pinar del Rio and night fell to put about and steer to shore under cover of the darkness, once ashore to get as far inland as possible before dawn, then to keep a lookout for any body of rebels and join them as a volunteer in the cause of "free Cuba." We were sure of a welcome, particularly as we would come well armed.

I had given the sentinels in the police barracks a bottle of brandy every day and a box of cigars every second day during my stay besides what were to them valuable presents, so I was highly popular in the barracks. We had fixed on the night of March 20 for the venture.

My room was in the second story of the barracks, but I was allowed to go freely through all the rooms on that floor, followed more or less by a guard. There was a room leading to an open window, but the door was kept locked. It was arranged to have it unlocked with the key on the inside at 10 o'clock that night. I was to walk about as usual, and when the hour came suddenly step through the door, lock it behind me and then bolt through the window into the street. Nunn and my friend were to await me outside of the window with orders to shoot any man, not a native, who attempted to stop me, as I feared Pinkerton or his men might be on guard in the street, and once in the street I did not propose to go back again alive.

The guns and two extra revolvers had been made into a bundle and left at the station. At a nearby room were disguises for Nunn and myself, consisting simply of cloaks and whiskers. We intended to board the 10:30 train going south, and once well out of the station would dispense with all disguise but the Spanish cloak each of us wore.

CHAPTER XI.

The day for the venture came. I had previously instructed my wife to send word she was indisposed and to remain at the hotel. She had very bravely offered to be on hand and with me up to the moment I disappeared through the door, but fearing that in the excitement some of the soldiers might say or do something insulting I forbade her being on the scene. I had had an unusually large number of visitors during the day. I felt but little anxiety over the result, save only on the side of Captain Curtin. I had a sort of suspicion or presentiment that, once fairly outside of the barracks, I would run against him. The day passed rapidly away, and 6 o'clock came, and all the civil officials, with the horde of hangers on, departed, leaving the usual evening solitude in the barracks. Soon Nunn came with my supper and cautiously produced a revolver and belt. I strapped the belt around me under my vest and braces, placing the revolver under a pile of clothing. Nunn reported everything all right. He had seen Curtin that day as usual around the hotel and apparently unsuspicious of anything unusual going on.

The window I was to jump out of opened on the public street, and the street would be jammed full of people at the hour I was going. Of course there were a good many chances of failure, chiefly so because all the police from top to bottom knew me by sight, and if one of them happened to be one of the half hundred witnesses of my jump he might have wit enough to seize me.

Nunn and my friend were to be under the window ready to act according to circumstances, above all to be ready to seize hold of any one who manifested any intention to detain me. Nunn was full of courage and hope. At 7 o'clock he went away, not to see me until we met outside the barracks. I called the guard and three or four idle soldiers into my room and served them out liberal doses of brandy. Unluckily enough, however, the one on duty would drink but lightly. Soon after 8 Consul General Torbert came in to smoke a cigar and have a chat. He remained until nearly 10 and then departed. Then I felt the hour had indeed come. I thrust the revolver inside my shirt and rolled up a cap and put it in the same place; then, calling the sentry, I gave him a drink and a cigar, and stepping out into the hall I began my usual march around through the upper rooms of the barracks. I was to go out of the window at precisely 10. It wanted ten minutes of that time. It was a long ten minutes to me, but I marched around puffing my cigar unconcernedly, with my eye on the door I was to slip through. At the hour I had my watch in my hand and was in the room farthest from the door of exit into the room opening on the street. I walked swiftly through the two intervening rooms, and so was for a brief four or five seconds out of sight of the slow following sentinel. I reached the door, opened it, stepped through and instantly locked it. In a moment I was through the open window into the little iron balcony outside. One swift glance showed me the street thronged with people, but hesitation meant failure and death.

I climbed lightly over the railing and hung suspended for an instant from the bottom. The crowd below made a circle from under, and I dropped easily to the ground, bareheaded, of course. Nunn was there and instantly clapped a large straw hat on my head. The strange incident did not seem to attract the least notice, for in a moment we were lost in the crowd. I had my hand on my revolver and had so strong a belief I should every second be confronted by Curtin that I was strangely surprised when I saw no sign of the gentleman. In less time than it takes to tell it I was down into an open hallway and then into a room. I and Nunn, who were smooth faced, were given bushy whiskers and a cloak. In the meantime I paid an agent in waiting $10,000 in French and Spanish notes. Then we hurried out of the rear into a cab and were driven to the station, arriving just in time to catch the 10:30 train.

The cab ride and train ride that night were happy rides. I had been a captive and now was free. The sights and sounds all around me took on a deeper purpose and a more significant meaning than they had ever borne before.

I struck the road leading to the beach and marched westward, but it was an unknown land, and I was in constant fear of running against some military post or patrol, being thus constantly delayed by long halts to watch some suspicious object or by making long detours to avoid them. Once I had a fright. Two men on horseback riding on the sandy road were almost on me before I saw or heard them, and I only had time to sink into the shadow as they passed almost within reach of my hand. Both were smoking the everlasting cigarette and were engaged in earnest talk. Daylight came and found me not more than eight or ten miles farther on my journey, but I was very well content as I pitched my camp for the day. I had a royal feast, then, after a cigar, lay down to sleep in another fairy bower and slept until noon and awoke to find myself wondering how matters were going with Captain Curtin in Havana, rather amused over the state of chagrin I know he must be in. I thought of a possible future meeting some years ahead when, all danger over, I would see and chaff him over the bottle of Cliquot and the $50,000 he wouldn't have, and how I went all the same and saved the money.

I realized I must be frugal or my provisions would never hold out, so after a light lunch I began to make my way slowly to the beach through the tangled maze of trees and vines. Coming in sight of the blue waters, I lay down to sleep again and awoke when the stars were out. The moon would not go down till late, but as there was a deep, broad shadow cast I walked in it.

Good food and the long day of rest restored my strength. All my confidence returned, and I made good progress. At last the moon went down, and then I pressed rapidly forward, always with revolver in hand ready for instant action. I think I made fully 25 miles this night, but as the coast was indented my progress in a straight direction was not more than half that distance. Just as it began to grow gray in the east I came out on a wide inlet. It ran deep into the land. I recognized it from my map as Puerto del Gato, and then I knew I was in the province of Pinar del Rio and almost out of danger.

I went into the bush again and pitched camp, waiting for daylight to come and reveal my surroundings. Pitching camp consisted in scraping a few leaves together and lying down, but this morning I was too excited to sleep. I felt that I was near my goal after having safely gone through many dangers. Once across the Puerto del Gato two nights of travel would place me outside of the farthest Spanish pickets and bring me among friends, far beyond chance of pursuit, and I also knew that the mere knowledge of my presence in the rebel camp would cause all thought of pursuit to be dropped.

When daylight came, I stood and looked around. Across the inlet, 20 miles away, I could see only dark masses of green with no sign of life. To the north the land was hilly, with houses here and there in the distance and signs of animal life. I cautiously searched the shore for a mile in the hope of finding a boat to cross to the other shore of the inlet, but none was in sight.

About 9 o'clock I saw smoke off at sea, and soon I made out a small Spanish gunboat coming rapidly up. Dropping anchor about a mile up the inlet, she sent a boat ashore. I was feeling sleepy, and going into the woods again I took a light lunch, and emptying one bottle of water lay down to sleep, resolved to make my plans when I awoke. I did not like the appearance of this gunboat. It seemed to promise the presence of the enemy in force around me, besides being a visible manifestation of the power of that enemy.

When I awoke from my nap, I started on a cautious spying out of the land, making my way toward the head of the inlet, but keeping always under the protection of the woods. While going cautiously along I was startled by the notes of a bugle ringing out some military call not far away, and a moment later the gunboat replied with a gun, then steamed out to sea. Continuing my progress through the woods, I came to the road, and hiding securely in a thicket where I could see unseen I watched. Soon I heard the sound of voices, and then a detail of armed men passed, going leisurely east, escorting an empty wagon drawn by four mules. It meant much, these armed escorts, showing they were in the face of the enemy. Several others passed during the hour of my watch; then, with many cautious glances up and down the road, I slipped quietly across and crept for two hours through the jungle. Making my way to the side of the bay, I saw I had left the military post behind me. There were white barracks and a wharf with people walking on it, and here the road and beach were one. This much discovered, I went a safe distance into the jungle and lay down to have a good sleep, feeling I would need all my energy and strength for the coming night, as it promised to be a critical one, especially as I could not afford to wait for the moon to go down and would not have the shelter of darkness, for the moonlight was so powerful that one could easily read print by it.

I slept until dark and awoke refreshed, then lunched and nearly finished my last bottle of water. I had only sufficient food for two more light meals. After lunch I smoked for an hour, star gazing and philosophizing. At 9 o'clock, emerging into the road, I started cautiously out, walking in the shadow of the jungle as much as possible. I thought the head of the inlet was about ten miles away and expected to find a military post or at least a picket stationed there. Daylight once more. But it found me happy and content, for the difficulties of the passage of the wide inlet which had confronted me the night before had all been surmounted. I was now in a densely wooded point on the western side of the bay. Between me and San Diego lay a wild no man's land of 50 miles. That meant only two nights more of peril and uncertainty, and it was all straight going. So far as the coast line was concerned, I was outside of the Spanish lines. Tired out and very well contented, just as the sun rose fiery red above the horizon I lay down and was at once in dreamland. At noon, hungry and with only a few ounces of food to satisfy my hunger, I woke. Finishing my last bit of ham and bread, I lit a cigar and set about planning. Pulling out my little map, I began to scan it for the thousandth time. About six miles to the north was the little town of San Miguel. Between me and San Diego lay 50 miles of wild country, swept by fire and sword, without an inhabitant and without food. Hungry as I already was, I felt it would not do to undertake a two days' journey through that wilderness without eating. Of course I made a mistake. I was clear of the toils, and I ought to have taken every and any chance rather than enter the enemy's lines again.

I resolved soon as night came to set out for San Miguel, watch my chance to enter a shop and purchase food, then beating a hasty retreat strike out across the country straight for San Diego, there [illegible] friends.

I climbed lightly over the railing.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Where Else?

Foreman (through the speaking tube)—Where do you want that stuff about Turkey put?

Night Editor (yelling back)—On the inside, of course.—Chicago Tribune.

BILL NYE AND FILLAY

HE TREATS HER FOR A COUGH AND GETS QUICK RETURNS.

William Writes of One Who Has a Poetic License and Uses It, Which Suggests a Snowballing Incident In His Own Immediate Lifetime.

[Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Yesterday I was called home by the illness of our highly middle aged cow, Fillay de Biff. A telegram reached me night before last stating that her mind was wandering and that if I wished to see her again on earth I must hasten.

Cows have their ills like other people, and their own ills also, I think. That is why I object to vaccination. I was always perfectly well till I was vaccinated, and since then I have repeatedly lost my cud. Humanity has diseases enough of its own without resorting to the lowing herd which winds slowly o'er the lea.

Why should we fill our public schools with cowpox and pleuropneumonia

SHE KNEW HIM.

whenever we hear of a case of smallpox? For one I would escape from the city and live in a tent for years rather than yield to a compulsory vaccination.

But let us return to Fillay. I arrived in time to find her alive and still hopeful. She knew me and tried to bite me, but was too weak.

A neighbor told me that enlargement of the tonsils was what was carrying off our Fillay de Biff. I got sympathetic friends to help me open her clinched teeth, and then I held down her tongue with a fire shovel while I peered down the long vista. It was some time before I could get her to say "Ah!" so that I might see her throat, but at last I got a fleeting view of it by candlelight.

You can often relieve this sort of inflammation by administering a powder, "The Cow Physician" says, volume 1. This powder contains potash and other groceries of a searching and purifying character. It cannot be administered, however, to a cow or other dumb brute in the ordinary way or as a gargle, for a cow knows comparatively nothing at all about handling a gargle that has no string to it.

So you have to blow the powder into her throat by means of a hollow tube or tin horn. I prepared the powder and then secured the handle of an old tin dipper about 14 inches in length. I was willing to make most any sacrifice rather than see our favorite pass on to spirit life.

Loving hands pried open the set jaws of Fillay, and I stood near with inflated lungs and a dipper handle full of powdered borax, alum, lime, cement, potash, snuff, saleratus and "rozzum." As her jaws stood ajar for a brief moment I improved the opportunity and blew down her throat about nine ounces of snuff, but I did not dream that she would resuliate before I could remove the tin dipper handle.

The powder tickled her pharynx, or whatever it is, and also irritated the epiglottis so that instantly I heard a cough like that of a geyser, and before I could ejaculate the remark "Scat!" my chest measurement was 183 inches, and every air cell under my vest contained some of that powder. I never felt more chagrined perhaps in my life. Fillay de Biff began at once to mend, but I have tonsilitis enough for a foundling asylum, and my lungs have been stretched so that when I am indoors no one else can get air enough to breathe. I have to spend the day out of doors, and at night I sleep in a hammock on the porch, whither people often come from a distance to see me breathe.

When a cow who has never reduced her chest measurement by lacing or in any way changed her natural figure by artificial means suddenly decides to cough, the wise and thoughtful husbandman will do well to step aside till the danger is past. A cow does not cough merely to kill time, or to give herself a chance to think of a reply, or to attract attention. She coughs because it is absolutely unavoidable and spontaneous. She does not do it to excite sympathy and get a summer at the seaside. She does it from the bottom of her heart and according to her lights. If the reader should wish to administer a powder to the swollen throat of a full chested cow, I would suggest blowing it in by means of a pair of hand bellows that will not be required afterward.

Another little brochure from the pen of the poet J. Gordon Coogler and the job office 1226 Lady street, Columbia, S. C., has reached this office per post. It is the fourth volume of verse, the fourth outburst and rash eruption of song on the surface of this gifted young writer. Mr. Coogler gives us a good portrait of himself taken between literary pangs. It shows a young face and pleasing clothes of the present century.

In the dark eyes repose the flames of unquenchable poetry [illegible] and a command of words that [illegible] the statutes prohibiting the use of language calculated to provoke an assault and breach of the peace.

Colonel Coogler on page 54 arranges a poem on the "Violet and Jonquil." It opens up as follows:

A poor little violet once bloomed in the north
But it fell from the jar and is faded and gone,
And today it has trodden deep under men's feet,
Its color unnatural, its odor unsweet.

Close by the violet, as if under its care,
Grew a little white jonquil, unconscious of fear.
Its hues were as perfect as the leaf of the rose,
And its delicate odor was sweet to the nose.

(And so he goes on in a measure unslick
Till the poor, patient reader turns suddenly sick,
While down in one's heart there's a sigh and a sob
Because the poor poet ain't on to his job.)

On page 69 he speaks of dreams:

How strange are dreams! I dreamed the other night
A dream that made me tremble,
Not with fear, but a kind of strange reality.
My supper, though late, consisted of no cheese,
No salmonds, pies or wine had passed these lips.

Colonel Coogler forgets to mention some other things which he might have eaten—such, for instance, as a lobster bisque and a bottle of wild cherry bitters or high wines from across the state line. But a poetic license holds good, of course, even in a no license state, and therefore the utmost freedom should be given to men of genius, even though genius should at times demand freedom when unable to thoroughly identify itself.

Here is a sort of Swinburnian neigh or two:

'Tis pleasant to be in a crowd of girls
And feel there's one you love the best,
One who is fair and sweet and kind,
More beautiful than all the rest;

To know her confidence and love
Is centered in your wayward heart;
To feel that you have one who'd linger
Should all the other girls depart.

Yes, indeed! J. Gordon is right, and yet I have been in a crowd of girls when I sadly needed more troops. Once when I was a ruddy stripling about 8 feet in length a cheery, flaxen haired, concave sprite, with jeans hangings and feet that constantly robbed each other of the right of way, I was a little late in answering the school bell after the boys' recess, and before I could get back to my studies I was met in the midst of a 9 foot snow bank by 87 romping girls, who, with glad cries and yells of silvery laughter, set upon me in the rudest manner and filled me plumb full of the coldest snow, so that all day long, whenever I rose to recite, more of it would fetch loose from a shoulder blade or something and sift out at the bottom of my aspiring pantses.

Oh, my! How girls can so far forget themselves as to take a young person like that, who is not familiar with town ways, and do him up, and throw him down, and give him needless pain, is more than I can understand.

Yes, Coogler, it is nice to be in a crowd of girls when you are armed or when they are perfectly friendly, but when they so far forget their manhood as to hop on a man person and bury him in a snow bank by means of overpowering numbers, and knowing that his parents are miles away, it makes one shudder in after years to think what risks a young man runs in attending a mixed school. Of course I was very attractive, but I could not be blamed for that. I could not go and disfigure myself in life's young morn in order to submit to the perils of coeducation, could I?

No, indeed!

On page 46 I discover for the first time why diamonds are recently so unpopular, especially among poets. Mr. Coogler says to a young lady who lives on the next block and diagonally across the street from him:

On thy fair finger, lovely maiden,
Let there no jewel ever be
If character be put at stake
For the diamond ring he gives thee.

As Mr. Coogler states that the four volumes of his poems have together met up with a sale of about 1,500 copies, the above sentiments regarding the general corruption connected with the use of diamonds must have come under the eyes of at least 400 people, and the death-knell of the diamond is already gnashing its teeth and settling down like a pall over the land. This metaphor I borrow from Thomas Brower Peacock, the Prairie Dog Poet of Topeka.

Mr. Coogler has already written over 400 poems, many of which quickly remove the enamel from the reader's teeth and destroy plant life in the vicinity.

They are also a good depilatory.

I desire at this time to acknowledge also the receipt of a poem in manuscript from the pen of Mr. Eli Dugann. He apologizes for the omission of two stanzas of the poem, forgetting that he

FORGETTING THEMSELVES.

thus unconsciously endeared himself to nations yet unborn. Had he omitted the other stanzas and sat for his death mask at the same time I would have cheerfully contributed two good teams to the cortege at a moment's notice.

A poem comes also from another standard poet addressed to the new postoffice building in Charleston. The following [illegible] shows its style and motif. I have [illegible] a stanza with some hesitation and great timidity:

Distant piazza, with the emblem of the red, white and blue
Floating in the breeze from staff beneath an ethereal hue;
Ceiling of grandeur, columns of beauty, paved floor,
Winding steps of blocks of stone under Corinthian door.

Also pleasing fence of barbed wire and hitching post,
To which clay bank wind sucking horse may be hitched to;
Also lofty dome and lightning rod with sharp point on the end,
On which the English sparrows sit and twit and twit and twit.

Bill Nye

A Luxury of Travel.

He had been standing on the curbstone for 20 minutes or more watching the cable cars ply up and down. His manners and attire both indicated that he had seen better days. He had surely not seen worse. The tatters in his coat told of excursions unhindered by barbed wire fences, and the grease spots on his pantaloons betrayed an intimate acquaintance with the under mechanism of a freight car. After a moment of indecision he crossed to the car tracks and hailed the gripman.

"Cap'n," he said, "what's the price?"

"Five cents a trip," was the answer.

"All right," he responded, tendering a silver coin. "Take yer nick out o' this."

"Sit down. The conductor'll get it."

"Sit down in this car along with the mob? Not much. I'm goin in front an ride in the hammock."

The car had started, and the man was hanging with one foot on the step. He kept a furtive eye on the conductor.

"You must mean the fender," said the gripman.

"Christen it or, you please. There's where I wanter ride."

"Well, you can't. It's against the rules."

"But I've set my heart on it. Next to the cowcatcher of a locomotive, it's the most select place in the outfit."

"It can't be done."

"Then we parts. I'm sorry ter lose ye, cos in the few blocks I've rode with yo ye've turned out ter be right good company. But I can't ride with the wulgar herd thet wears musk an carries babies, when I might ez well be swingin in comfort, smokin a cigar an viewin the unobstructed landscape. Besides, ye're the 'leventh feller thet's refused me that berth today, an I ain't got much furder to go nohow."

He dropped off just as the conductor reached for his fare.

"Don't think I'm beatin ye," he shouted. "Ef ye'll let me ride in the hammock, I'll pay double fare an go over the hull route with yer."—Washington Star.

Hit the Right Spot.

"Surely you remember Mr. Twaddles, who preached the gospel to your tribe ten years ago?"

"Oh, yes! I remember him very well. He was delicious."—Life.

Public Opinion.

She—People say you are marrying me for my money.

He (hotly)—The miserable slanderers! I'll sue them in a court of law! I won't stand it! I'll horsewhip 'em! I'll—

She—But, my dear, all that will make talk, and it will get into the newspapers besides.

He—I don't care. I won't be lied about that way.

She—You needn't be, my darling. I'll make over my share to my brothers and sisters and let everybody know it.

He—Um—er—never mind. Who cares what people say? I don't.—New York Weekly.

An Increase.

Mrs. Bloozin—I don't approve of this new woman movement, but it has done us good in one respect at least.

Mr. Bloozin—How's that?

Mrs. Bloozin—Until a year or two ago all we women could find to interest us in the newspapers was the women's corner, but now we have almost the entire paper.—Roxbury Gazette.

Not Advertised Much as Yet.

Mrs. Wiggles—Which make of typewriter does Mr. Waggles think best? Which one does he have in his own office?

Mrs. Waggles—Well, I'm not quite sure, but I think I overheard him tell Mr. Wiggles the other evening that he had a Daisy.—Somerville Journal.

Under Medical Restraint.

Tall Party—Why, sir, if you were only my own size, invalid as I am, I'd—I'd pull your confounded nose for you!

Ordinary Sized Party—And I, sir—if my medical man hadn't strictly enjoined me to avoid excitement—I, sir, at this present moment should be dancing on your chest, sir.—Fun.

In Doubt.

Bystander—Doctor, what do you think of this man's injuries?

Doctor—Humph! Two of them are undoubtedly fatal, but, as for the rest of them, time alone can tell.—Texas Siftings.

Accidents Will Happen.

"Waiter, I found an oyster in this oyster soup."

"It shall not happen again, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

A VAIN BETRAYAL.

HOW THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INSPECTORS MADE $4,000.

How an Old German's Effort to Smuggle In a Lot of Diamonds Was Frustrated. Conditions Which the Son-in-law Informer Had Not the Nerve to Face.

"Years ago," said an old secret service man, "I was in business in New York. Men at night trade as a detective hear all sorts of stories, some of them long after the knowledge will do any good. Nevertheless now and then these yarns form curious bits of history. Not long ago a gentleman from the inside was telling me a bit of the unwritten history of the New York custom house. What he related took place over 20 years ago—in fact, not long after the war. He was explaining how money was made inside the customs lines.

"'A friend of mine,' said that gentleman, 'was one of the inspectors in the New York office. His business was to go aboard boats, ransack the trunks of passengers and overhaul the effects of immigrants. In other words, he was to look out for smugglers. This was in 1869.

"'One day his chief came to him and said: "You meet such and such a ship when she comes in. She's at the Narrows now. Take with you one of the women of our office, because you will have to search a German girl who is aboard the boat. This girl will be with her father, whose name is Schmidt, and who comes from Bremen. He has nothing on him or about him that is wrong, but the girl has a whole handful of diamonds done up in her back hair. You have the inspectress who is with you to search the girl and have her finally find the diamonds in her chignon. Don't bungle, the job not go straight to the diamonds as if you knew where they were. I want the discovery to come along in a regular way and nothing done to indicate that we have had any pointer as to the folks and their diamonds."

"'There was no time, continued my friend, "to ask any questions as to how my chief knew of the whereabouts of this plant of diamonds. I took the woman inspector, as he directed me, and we went aboard the boat and quickly found our passengers from Bremen. This Schmidt had been further described to me by my chief as having only one eye, so he was easy to pick out. I searched the old man in a careful way, and the woman with me took the girl into a stateroom and after fooling away ten minutes in a pretended search finally discovered the diamonds in her waterfall, as the peculiar coiffure of that day was termed.

"'Of course we took possession of the diamonds and put the old German and his daughter under arrest. It was a sore blow, and they wailed and wept and beat their bosoms mightily.

"'As we always did at that time, we contented ourselves with confiscating the diamonds. Of course I made a bluff. I told the old man and his daughter they were under arrest, but that I would let them go for the night. The next day they must return at 10 o'clock to the customs office, which we would send them to the penitentiary for anywhere from 10 to 20 years.

"'This last, I say, was only a bluff, however, and the people never came back, as we had every reason to suppose would be the case. We had no time to try criminals and usually contented ourselves with confiscating the goods which they attempted to smuggle, and as these were generally very valuable it was punishment enough.

"'When I found my chief, I told him I had the diamonds all safe enough and had given the old German and his daughter such a scare that none of us need expect to see either of them again. Then I asked him how he knew so accurately about the diamonds.

"'My chief told me that his information came from the son-in-law of the old man. It seems that the old German had two daughters. The elder one was married and already in this country, living in New York city. The younger girl, when she and her father got ready to come over, wrote the other how they had turned all of their property into diamonds, which could be bought at a low figure in Europe, and on account of the tariff sold for double the money here, and how she proposed to conceal them in her hair in order to smuggle them ashore.

"'Naturally the elder sister told her husband, and it was he who informed my chief. What was his object? Why, the infernal rascal expected to get 45 per cent of the proceeds of the confiscated property when sold, being the amount which, in that day, went to the informer.

"'I couldn't for the life of me see where my chief and myself and the other boys in the custom house were going to get any part of the proceeds of these diamonds. They were of course reported to the office as confiscated, and their sale would duly take place, but with the reptile son-in-law getting 45 per cent as informer and Uncle Sam the other 55 per cent as confiscator, I couldn't see where we'd get in. But my chief, who was a very intelligent man, bade me be of good cheer. He had a plan which he was confident would work.

"'At one of the sales which the custom house periodically holds the old German's diamonds were duly hawked off. We had not seen either him or his daughter since I turned them loose on the wharf, although we know from the son-in-law that they were at the house in New York, very much overcome with their loss and the fear of being punished as smugglers, a fear which he very much fed, by the way, by telling them some awful stories of what happened to people who were caught trying to beat the custom house. The diamonds, when sold, if I remember correctly, were taken by Tiffany and brought between $9,000 and $10,000. The share due the informer was over $4,000.

"'The amount due to the government was turned over, and shortly following the faithless son-in-law came skulking in to get his share of the money.

"'"Certainly," replied my chief, "you're the informer, and the money's yours. There is something over $4,000 coming to you. But I propose to have witnesses when it is paid over. I will pay it to you any time when you bring your wife and her sister and your father-in-law with you to see it done. I intend that they shall witness this transaction and learn just exactly what sort of a cur you are."

"'The son-in-law informer crept away and never returned. He couldn't face the conditions which made his obtaining the money possible. It was not lost, however. You may be sure it went to good people, who knew how to use it.'"—Washington Post.

Clown was at first a tattooed person. In Britain and France the country people retained the habit of tattooing or of painting the faces in imitation of tattooing long after it had been abandoned in the cities.

THE CHIPMUNK.

Some Facts About This Frisky Little Denizen of the Woods.

Have you ever watched the antics of the ground squirrels in summer? The name the learned people give them in the books is almost as hard as the nuts the frisky little fellows gather up for their winter food. Imagine yourself saying every time you see one of these little fellows darting along the fence or the limb of a tree, "There goes a Tamias striatus of the order sciuridæ."

The last name comes from the Greek skia, a shade, and oura, a tail, which describes pretty well the way in which a squirrel carries his tail shading his head. But the Indian name, chipmunk, seems to suit him much better.

His front teeth are well adapted to the hard work before them in the winter—that is, to get the contents of the nut out in good shape. These two teeth seem to be movable and to work as if on a pivot. They go around the inside of a walnut or a hickory nut and serve the purpose of a nut picker as well as a nut cracker.

If you examine a walnut that a squirrel has dropped, you will find that both the flat sides have been pierced as if bored through with a gimlet and that every particle of the kernel has been removed from the shell by these flexible little teeth.

They come by twos and threes, these comical little providers, from their home in a great old oak just across the road from the end of your lawn, and you may trace their route from one tree to another by the rebounding of the branches when relieved of the light weight as the squirrels jump and frolic along.

If you do not put your walnuts and hickory nuts carefully away in the fall, these little thieves will find them out and soon reduce your store. They carry them off while drying in the sun, and even before they are hulled.

A young girl in southern Maryland had the power of taming these little fellows with a few crumbs of bread or grains of corn and wheat. She could draw them around her and catch any two or three of them that she fancied, carry them in her pockets or her apron for half a day, and when set free they would scamper off as wild as ever.

Visitors in the park at Richmond remember the tame squirrels that, if treated to a few peanuts or cake crumbs, will follow you for hours around the grounds and seem to know you if you go back again in the course of a day or two. They are the gray and black squirrels, with thicker tails than the chipmunks, but are just as knowing and as cunning as those that wear striped coats and smaller brushes.—Philadelphia Times.

Whittier and the Ox.

When Whittier was a child, his father had a pair of oxen named Buck and Old Butler. They were treated almost as family pets, and as they lay on the hillside chewing their cuds, the two boys, Greenleaf and Matthew, used them as armchairs, sitting upon their foreheads and leaning against their horns.

Old Butler once saved the future poet's life in a way that entitles him to everlasting remembrance. The story is told in Mr. Pickard's biography. The boy went to the pasture with a bag of salt for the cattle. Old Butler, from the hilltop, saw him coming, and hurried down to meet him. It happened that the slope was pretty steep, and the heavy ox acquired such momentum that he found himself unable to stop.

A moment more and the boy would have been crushed. But the ox pulled himself together, leaped straight out into the air, cleared the boy's head and came to the ground far below with a tremendous force, but happily without harm.

In later life Whittier told another story of Old Butler. Quaker meetings were sometimes held in the large Whittier kitchen. On one such occasion, in summer, Old Butler put his head in at the open window, as if curious to see what could be going on. A sweet voiced woman happened to be speaking, and the ox to all appearance paid strict attention. At all events he stood motionless and silent till she sat down.

Then one of the brethren arose. His loud voice had hardly begun to be heard, however, before the ox withdrew his head, lifted his tail in air, and went off bellowing. The children, and perhaps some of the grown people, were greatly amused by this bit of bovine criticism.—Youth's Companion.

His First Wife Was Petrified.

A late copy of the Madras (India) Sun, an Indian paper published in the English language, contains the following:

At Runja in the Punjab a native who had recently married for a second time was importuned by his new wife to have the remains of wife No. 1 removed from their resting place near a mineral spring and deposited in the village cemetery.

Preparations were made to that effect, laborers opening the grave in the usual manner. When the wickerwork basket in which the woman had been interred was reached, and efforts made to raise it, the weight of the receptacle and its contents was found to be too heavy for the four men engaged in the work and the appliance at hand. When the basket coffin was finally hoisted to the surface one of the laborers removed the lid to ascertain the cause of the unusual weight. To the surprise of all it was found the coffin contained a solid stone figure, the corpse having become perfectly petrified. The husband removed the remains to his home, where they now are, and it is said that thousands are daily viewing the wonder.—St. Louis Republic.

A Valuable Library.

Lieutenant Commander T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., retired, has in his home in Washington, one of the most valuable private libraries in the city, not only in regard to the books it contains, but in the collection of medals and moneys of all nations. From every part of the world Mr. Mason has for years added to the collection, which was originally made by his father. Among the medals in his possession is one of the original 13 struck off by the United States government to commemorate the formation of the Union.

Accomplished.

Over the shop of a barber in the Isle of Man who supplies his customers with all kinds of fishing tackle may be read: "Piscatorial Repository, Tonsorial Artist, Physiognomical Hairdresser, Cranium Manipulator, Capillary Abridger, Shaving and Hair Cutting with Ambidextrous Facility. Shampooing on Philological Principles."

Zenobia, the queen of Palmyra, spoke seven languages. After being captured by the Romans she learned Latin and Greek also, married a Roman senator and lived the rest of her life as a Roman matron.

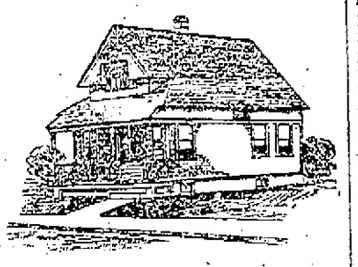
A paper has an article on "How To Help People to Help Themselves." A good way is to leave your front door open.

AN ATTRACTIVE DESIGN.

This Neat Little Cottage Can Be Erected at a Cost of but $950.

[Copyright, 1895, by George Palliser, Architect, 32 Park place, New York.]

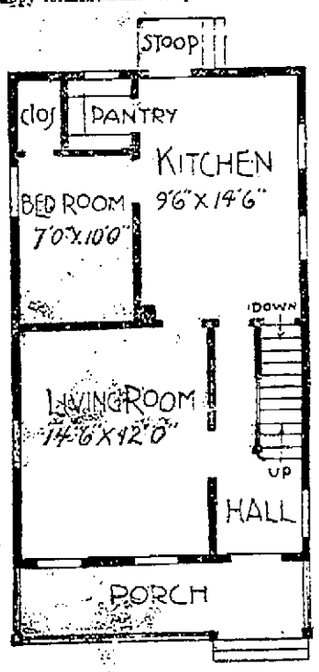
The man who really means to own his own home is never ashamed of whatever any honest effort in that line may bring about, and if he cannot get a fine house he is contented with a small, simple one, so long as it is his and within his ability to pay for it. The man who is conceited and stuck up, so much so as to say, "I won't have any house till I can have just what I want and am able to pay for it," can invariably be figured on as he who will always be working hard for his landlord and



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

one who is willing to pay a big rent for his imaginary wants, and thus will never be able to save enough money to own his home or fill his ambition.

The design herein illustrated represents a one story and attic cottage, giving a neat and attractive home for very little money, the estimated cost in any ordinary location being about $950. There is a cellar under the whole house, and the first and second floor plans give a clear conception of its layout, and a careful study will clearly indicate the possibilities of such a home. This might be the beginning of a larger house by the placing of it a proper distance back and in the right location to use it as an extension to the finer front addition. I have seen many houses so started, with a very happy termination. Buy a lot while they



FIRST STORY.

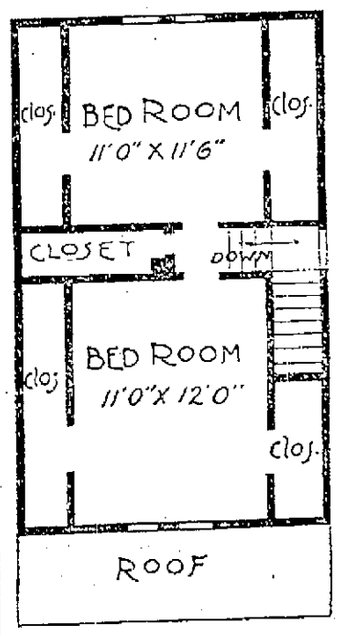
are cheap, build a small house, get room for your family while it is small and you are all growing up together, and by the time your family requires more room you are better able to bear the expense. The ground is more valuable, improvements more ripe, and you can then be right up with the times.

Plan.—One story cottage, 18 feet front, 28 feet deep. Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story, 9 feet; cellar walls of stone.

Side walls of frame, covered with novelty siding, giving a clapboard finish; roof shingled.

Interior woodwork plain and finished with two coats of paint in appropriate tints.

Cistern for water supply; sink and pump in kitchen; cesspool for drainage.



SECOND STORY.

A very good house to build at the rear of a site in a location where it would answer for a larger house to be built in front of it.

Full working plans and specifications furnished for 2 per cent on cost named by applying to George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.

Features of European Cottages.

One of the main features of European cottages is the materials they are composed of. There they let brick be brick and wood wood, and they depend largely upon the mellowness of age to give tone, and as the surroundings—trees, shrubs, etc.—grow to and around the house a harmony of the whole is the general result. With brick walls and dark woodwork, with the old style pantile roof, oftimes moss covered in patches, and especially if a vine or rosebush be, as is so often done, trained over the front porch, a picturesque and lasting expression is attained which is ever fresh and cheery. Another excellent feature is the attention given to the sky outline in roofing and the light and shade given by the overhanging eaves and verges of gables.

ODD ORIGIN OF WORDS

SOME THAT ARE NOW FAMILIAR DUE TO ACCIDENT.

The Superstition of a Skipper Gave Us "Schooner"—Where "Silhouette" Came From—How "Quiz" Was Made—"Lullaby" Originated With Arabian Mothers.

There are words all frequently use whose histories and derivations are quaint and peculiar. The schooner is comparatively a modern craft and is a product of Yankee ingenuity. A bluff old New England skipper, Captain Andrew Robinson, who probably brought more slaves to the colonies than molasses and other common importations, one day came to the conclusion that he could rig a boat that would be an improvement on the craft then in use for coastwise shipping. Being superstitious, as most seafaring people are, he determined to let chance name his new boat. There were many spectators at the launching, some shaking their heads dubiously, others ridiculing and then others believing in the invention of the old captain. As the boat left the stays she plunged her nose into the water, came up again like a cork and skimmed over the water like a bird. A burst of admiration broke from the crowd, and one of the onlookers exclaimed, "See how she scoons!" Captain Robinson reverently taking the cue said, "Then scooner let her be," and "scooner" she has been ever since, with the exception of the letter "h," which generally manages somehow to get into words where it is not needed.

Another curious word, which has a significant and historical origin, is silhouette. Although this word is somewhat un-English, still it comes under the general appropriation which the English speaking people made of everything that would serve them. One Silhouette was minister of state of France in 1759, a critical period with that country financially, which came near culminating in national bankruptcy. Silhouette is represented as being a very wise and sagacious man, and in politics he would now be termed a "reformer."

Silhouette and his doctrines became the butt of all the wits of Paris, and many a jest was perpetrated on the minister of state under the very nose of Silhouette. With serious faces but laughing inwardly persons wore short coats without sleeves, and many other extravagances of a like nature were committed, among which was one of particular note which created a great deal of merriment at the time—in fact, so much so that it has been handed down to us together with the name of the great reformer as being the climax of the pranks of the Parisian wits. All of the portraits were made in black to represent a profile of the face and bust similar to a shadow cast upon a white paper by the aid of a strong light, thus economizing colored paints and other expensive materials, and this is our present Silhouette and all that is left of him.

The youth speaks of going to his "haberdasher." This word is among that class that owe their origin to one of the most common of sources—viz, corruption. The small shopkeepers of Germany had a custom in pastimes of standing in the doors of their shops and inviting an inspection of their wares. Their common salutation to every passerby who had the appearance of being in the least susceptible was, "Habt ihr dass, herr?" ("Have you this, sir?") which was, one may readily imagine, corrupted into "haberdasher" by rapid and constant repetition.

Another word, "exchequer," has a peculiar derivation. In the time of the old Normans there was established a court of equity, or claims, before which was settled the claims of the king upon the people, the claims of the people upon the king and the claims of the people upon the people. Before the judge or presiding officer of this court was a table, upon which was a checkered cloth similar to a chessboard, which was used as an assistant in counting, and to observe this court in session it had the appearance of a game of checkers, and so by common usage it became the court of exchequer, from which comes the word as it is most commonly used now, meaning principally a treasury.

The word "quiz" is purely an accident, or, more properly speaking, the result of an Irishman's joke, and in reality has no meaning. A wager was made between some students of an old university that one of them could not invent a new word which in 24 hours would be the talk of all Dublin. There was much laughter at the expense of the would be coiner of the new word, but next morning upon rising the new word was at the expense of the scoffers, for the letters q u i z were posted on every wall and available space in Dublin, and thus the word became the talk of the town and has since remained exactly what it was when it was invented—a riddle.

There is a word in our language which, correctly speaking, means nothing whatever, although its relative meaning is familiar and dear to all. Who is there in whom the word "lullaby" does not stir some of the tenderest and dearest recollections? This word "lullaby" comes to us in sweet contrast as a myth from the starry plains of Arabia, polished and rounded by the roll of the eternal ages. As a consequence of Lilith, Adam's consort, forming an alliance with the evil spirit, and thus falling from grace, in the course of time the name Lilith became dreaded, and many fearful deeds were attributed to her, so much so the Arabian mother never dare leave her slumbering child without commanding Lilith to be gone and to do the little one no harm. The Arabic phrase invariably used had the sound of "Lilith a by." As time progressed this was taken up and made the burden of the crooning, drowsy hummings of a mother singing her baby to sleep and has finally come down to us as the sweet, soft "lullaby."—New York Herald.

His Notes.

It was said of Vice Chancellor Bacon that he never troubled to take a note of the proceedings before him, for his memory was so wonderful that without assistance it could retain all the material facts of a case. Sometimes he might be seen putting pen to paper, and then it was supposed that he was making rough sketches of counsel or the witnesses. One amusing story about him was to the effect that, on the hearing of an appeal from one of his judgments, the lords' justices sent for his notes. Those proved to consist of a single sheet of paper, on which was drawn a caricature portrait of the appellant, with the words "This man is a liar!" written under it.—London Standard.

Get an Answer Then.

Sunday School Teacher—What are we to understand by this passage, "Ye ask and receive not because ye ask amiss?"

Precocious Boy—Ought to ask a widow.—St. Louis Republic.